STATE OF CALIFORNIA

OFF-HIGHWAY MOTOR VEHICLE RECREATION COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES SYNOPSIS - UNAPPROVED

April 29, 2010

Red Lion Hotel The Sierra Room 1401 Arden Way Sacramento, CA 95816

IN ATTENDANCE:

OHMVR COMMISSIONERS:

Gary Willard, Chair Eric Lueder, Vice Chair

Brad Franklin

Kane Silverberg

Paul Slavik

Stan Van Velsor

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS OHMVR STAFF:

Daphne Greene, Deputy Director, OHMVR Division Phil Jenkins, Chief, OHMVR Division

Tim La Franchi, Legal Counsel, OHMVR Division

OTHER OHMVR STAFF AND REGISTERED VISITORS

AGENDA ITEM I. CALL TO ORDER

- 2 Chair Willard called the meeting to order at 8:36 a.m.
- 3 AGENDA ITEM I(A). PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
- Commissioner Lueder led the meeting attendees in the 4
- 5 Pledge of Allegiance.
- AGENDA ITEM I(B). ROLL CALL 6
- 7 Six Commission Members were present at time of roll
- call. 8

- 9 AGENDA ITEM II. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- 10 CHAIR WILLARD: Motion to approve the last
- 11 meeting's agenda.
- 12 COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I'll make a motion to
- 13 approve the agenda.
- 14 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I'll second that.
- CHAIR WILLARD: Any discussion on the agenda? 15
- 16 Hearing none, call for the vote.
- 17 (Commissioners simultaneously voted.)
- 18 CHAIR WILLARD: Motion passes.
- 19 AGENDA ITEM II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
- 20 CHAIR WILLARD: I need a motion to approve the
- 2.1 minutes from our last meeting, February 25th.
- 2.2 COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I'll make a motion to
- 23 approve the minutes as written.
- 24 COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: I second.
- CHAIR WILLARD: Any discussion on the minutes, 25

any questions?

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COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Just a short note, mine are very light. I appreciate the fact they are on two pages or back to back, I guess I should say, but it was very difficult to read.

CHAIR WILLARD: We have a new format that we're considering using, so maybe if you could tell Vicki your preference.

OHMVR STAFF PEREZ: We can take care of it off-line.

CHAIR WILLARD: Call for the vote of approving the minutes. All those in favor?

(Commissioners simultaneously voted.)

CHAIR WILLARD: Motion passes.

AGENDA ITEM IV(a) - REPORTS - Commission

CHAIR WILLARD: Commissioner reports. I'd first like to acknowledge that Mark McMillin is no longer on the Commission. His four-year term had expired, and he had asked to be reappointed, but apparently the Governor decided not to make any reappointments. his seat will sit vacant with the two others that are currently vacant. So we're supposed to be nine, but we're six, and it looks like we'll be six until sometime after the fall elections. So we are sorry to see Mark go. He was a valuable member of the

Commission and made a substantial contribution to our efforts over the past years, so he will be missed.

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Commission reports. Commissioner Franklin, can you give us an update on the CPSC issue concerning lead in off-highway vehicles.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Today, April 29, at ten o'clock eastern time, they are having a hearing. Congressman Waxman has called for a hearing on the bill that he is sponsoring, the Consumer Product Safety Enhancement Act. And basically what that act will do is provide the CPSC with the flexibility that they have specifically requested so that they can look at and, if prudent, apply exceptions for certain manufacturers in certain cases. We have every reason to believe that this bill is going to move through both houses very smoothly. The term used from DC is quickly, but what that means for the rest of us is about a two-month process before that bill is voted on, discussed in conference, and then signed and passed. After that point, it will probably be another two months before the CPSC can review existing exemption requests and begin to grant them. So long story short, it looks like possibly September, October we should begin to see long-term permanent relief for the unintended consequences of the CPSC's improvement act, which

banned lead in children's products.

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CHAIR WILLARD: Commissioners, any questions of Commissioner Franklin on that one?

Before I move on to the Deputy Director's report, I just want to make sure that everyone in the audience knows that we will be taking public comment throughout the meeting. There will be an opportunity for public comment at one o'clock on anything to do with off-highway motor vehicle that is not on the agenda. You can come up to the podium and speak, and that's at one o'clock. Typically, we do it at 11:00, but we're doing it at one o'clock today. And you need to fill out the blue form and hand it up here to the desk over here to my left. And if you'd like to speak to items that are on the agenda, business items, then you would fill out one of these green slips. Thank you.

Deputy Director.

AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(1)(a) - DEPUTY DIRECTOR'S REPORTS

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Good morning,

Commissioners, members of the public, it's nice to see

everybody here today. We have a very full agenda so we

are going to try to keep our report somewhat brief.

And so on that note, I will turn to my colleague

on the left, Tim LaFranchi.

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ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: Good morning. The first issue is the Carnegie SVRA lawsuit. You may recall that was a water quality lawsuit that the court ordered the park closed until the Water Board had taken action on a report of waste discharge filed by the Department. The appeal court basically ordered the lower court to dismiss that lawsuit on the ground that the plaintiffs had not exhausted their administrative remedies by going through the Water Board and the State Water Board with their complaints to see if the water boards could resolve them. So where that case stands now is the park is open. The plaintiffs are trying to backtrack and exhaust their administrative remedies at the water boards.

There are still two causes of action alive in that lawsuit, and the lawyers, as I understand it, are working on what the resolution might be. First, as you may recall, the plaintiffs have alleged that the SVRA has not complied with the Department's soil standards at the park, nor with wildlife habitat protection plans. And so those issues are still alive, but the last I had heard, the plaintiffs weren't that interested in possibly pursuing them. So at this point the park is open, and it's operating. The Water Board

- 1 and the park are working toward some kind of an outcome
- 2 in terms of what the water board regulatory action
- 3 might be. And that's where that stands.

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AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(1)(b) - OCEANO DUNES SVRA AIR QUALITY

COUNSEL LAFRANCHI: The other issue that we've been working on is the Air Pollution Control District Phase II Study of Particulate Matters at the Nipomo Dunes in San Luis Obispo County. As you may recall, we reported last meeting that a report was going to be issued shortly. That report was issued and a presentation made to the Pollution Control District's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors voted to receive the report and file it and ask the District and State Parks to go back and have some dialogue about what next steps might be possible to deal with the issues that were raised in the report. At the present time, the Air Pollution District and SVRA are working on setting up a meeting to start some dialogue about what the next steps might be.

And, secondly, the Division has put a team together to review the report. There's still a number of unanswered questions about the extent to which the report supports what kinds of next steps and how extensive those next steps might be. So the next

- 1 | meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pollution
- 2 | Control District is May 19th. The Division will be
- 3 | participating in that meeting and will probably have
- 4 more to report at your next meeting.

busy this time of year.

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AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(2) - GRANTS PROGRAM UPDATE

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: And on that note,
Sixto Fernandez, the grant manager, unfortunately is
sick today. And so we have Mr. Kelly Long who will be
presenting an update on the grants, which has been very

OHMVR STAFF LONG: Good morning, Commissioners.

I believe we're passing out right now -- and also to the public we have it available on the table in the back -- a summary sheet of all of the grants that we've received for this current grant cycle, and we also have

a listing of the grant applicant agencies.

March 1st was the deadline for the preliminary application. Then beginning March 2nd through April 5th, the public and the Division had the opportunity to review the grants and make any comments to the grant applicants. And then this coming Monday, May 3rd, the final applications are due.

So what you have in front of you, this list, is a listing of the 104 agencies that have submitted grant

applications this year. And on the chart that we have here, we've broken down the applications received by the appropriate funding category and by the agency type, whether it's Forest Service, BLM, local agencies, cities, counties, that sort of thing.

You can see we have 104 applicant agencies. Wе received a total of 216 applications at the preliminary application period. We will also note across the bottom we indicate how much money is available in each category, and this year every funding category, except acquisition, is oversubscribed. This will be a competitive process. We will begin scoring. applications are due Monday. We are going to have our first meeting on Tuesday to begin the scoring at that point. It's going to be very competitive this year. You'll notice some of the categories are oversubscribed by double in some instances. So that's it in a nutshell. If you have any questions, happy to answer.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: The BLM, the acquisition, 171,000, what is the BLM asking for?

OHMVR STAFF LONG: That is at the Eagle Lake Field Office, and they requesting funding acquire a piece of property that essentially is an end holding and some BLM property at the Port Stage OHV area up there. I believe that's Lassen County.

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1 COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Was there an increase 2 in the number of nonprofits that applied for funding this year compared to last? 3 OHMVR STAFF LONG: Unfortunately, I don't have 4 5 those numbers in front of me. It was about the same. 6 I would say, if I may go on a little bit, we received a 7 smaller number of applications this year. We had 237, I think, last year at the preliminary. We have 216 8 9 this year. But the total dollar amount requested this 10 year is larger by about \$3 million than what we had 11 last year. 12 COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Why do we feel there may have been fewer applications? 13 14 OHMVR STAFF LONG: I think some people sort of 15 realized last year that it may be easier to focus on 16 one or two areas. There were some applicants last year that literally had an application in every category or 17 18 nearly every category, and there's a lot of 19 administration that goes in with that. So I think in 20 some instances they focused their efforts more on 2.1 certain areas. 2.2 COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: So the number of 23 applicants necessarily didn't change? 24 OHMVR STAFF LONG: It's approximately the same.

I think there were 115 or so last year. We're down to

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OHMVR COMMISSION MEETING

104 this year.

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DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: If I may as well, I think that part of that is due to Division's efforts about accountability. And to that end, we want to make sure that those applicants who are applying for funding recognize that the requirements that go along with that funding need to be met; otherwise, the following year it will affect their score. And so that may have something to do with it.

We will certainly find out the number of nonprofits, to answer your question, by lunchtime.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: What is GO?

OHMVR STAFF LONG: Ground operations. That is essentially maintenance of existing opportunity.

AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(3) - LEGISLATION UPDATE

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Legislation update.

CHAIR WILLARD: We could perhaps skip going through each individual piece to shorten the time frame up here, unless there is something important.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Things are changing so quickly right now. Even yesterday there were some changes in developments. So we will provide you an update in July, but we can go through them now if you'd like.

CHAIR WILLARD: Commissioners, what's your preference? Move this to the next meeting if there is nothing pressing or is there any particular legislation that you want to hear about? We can make this real brief.

AGENDA ITEM IV(B)(4) - PUBLIC SAFETY UPDATE

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DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Public safety update, John Pelonio.

OHMVR SUPT. PELONIO: Good morning, John Pelonio, Public Safety Superintendent, OHMVR Division Headquarters. Just a few things have taken place since the last Commission meeting.

Staff conducted law enforcement site visits with five different agencies. We continue to prepare for enhanced OHV law enforcement on the Rubicon Trail for the summer of 2010. We reviewed and commented on the draft enforcement draft applications.

Staff participated in planning and implementation of targeted enforcement efforts directed at motorcycle use on the Pacific Crest Trail and trespass in that immediate area. The first weekend resulted in a total of 76 contacts, ten citations and three arrests. One of our officers patrolled through the Wonder Valley area twice during that period.

- 1 attended meetings with the Search and Rescue 2 Coordinators Group and Law Enforcement Mutual Aid 3 Coordinators Group. While there, I talked to a variety of representatives from the sheriff's departments, and 4 5 we've taught some OHV law enforcement update classes attended by officers from a variety of different 6
- CHAIR WILLARD: Regarding Wonder Valley, does it 8 9 appear that there's been a decline in illegal off-road 10 activity?

agencies. Any questions?

- OHMVR SUPT. PELONIO: We haven't been finding a lot of evidence. There were some reports over Thanksgiving, so we haven't seen much evidence of OHV activity out there at all when we go through.
- CHAIR WILLARD: And perhaps you might want to elaborate on what happened on the Pacific Crest Trail at Tehachapi. That was an interesting case where we were notified of an issue, took action, and got something done.
- OHMVR SUPT. PELONIO: The issue is the area between Highway 58 southeast of Tehachapi and continues along the edge of the mountains there to the southwest, and people have been riding motorcycles up in that area. Some of it appears to be legal, but there's also a lot of trespass on private land and riding on the

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Pacific Crest Trail which is closed to motorized vehicles. So we had a couple of reports. We contacted the various agencies involved and got more information. We participated in the planning process, so we worked with them to help give them ideas and suggestions to develop the operations plan, and then we provided a few officers to help out on the actual deployment on Easter weekend, on the following weekend. We helped them to develop strategies and then implement it and reviewed effectiveness. And from what I understand, people in the area feel that it was pretty effective at reducing illegal OHV use in the area.

CHAIR WILLARD: I'm sure we'll continue to monitor that area.

OHMVR SUPT. PELONIO: Yes, we will maintain contact with the agencies involved and the people involved. And if there is need later on for additional deployments, we would be happy to participate in that, as well.

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: I'm curious, is there something about that particular area as it relates to the Pacific Crest Trail that's different than other parts of the Pacific Crest Trail that would result in more trespass?

OHMVR SUPT. PELONIO: Well, that's hard to say.

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It is high desert, so there's not a lot of vegetation and it did burn -- I don't remember when the actual fire was -- so there is little vegetation to keep people from getting access to the trail. Other than that, I'm not sure. Maybe the Forest Service could address that.

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: I'm wondering, are there more trails going across the PCT allowing access in that particular area than in other parts of the trail?

OHMVR SUPT. PELONIO: I can't really answer that because I'm not that familiar with the Pacific Crest Trail elsewhere.

CHIEF JENKINS: If I may, I did talk to one of the other officers that had been up on the detail, and one of the things that they noted was that there was a lack of signage. Adequate signage could really make a difference in that area, in particular when you have the wide open areas. And if there's opportunity nearby and there's no signage, you can come up on a really nice route, and there is nothing saying this isn't for you, this is for the Pacific Crest Trail. Then that makes it very difficult for the public to comply with the law when they're not clear where the trails are. So that is one thing we noted, one of the things we'll

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- 1 be talking to the various entities up there to try to 2 correct so that the people who want to obey the law don't inadvertently end up on the trail. 3
- COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: This is mostly Forest 4 5 Service?
 - OHMVR SUPT. PELONIO: BLM. Pacific Crest Trail is managed by the Forest Service, but in this area the contract is with the BLM.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: And in this particular area, and he's not here, but I do need to give kudos to Ed Waldheim and the Friends of Jawbone. They have done a remarkable job once it was brought to their attention about the lack of signage. In the area that they could, I know that Ed's son, a couple of weekends ago hiked about 15 miles with packs of signs to put those signs up, to make sure that the public was able to know. So it is difficult, but I think everybody is trying to make that effort because clearly riding on the PCT is not acceptable whatsoever. So efforts are trying to be made.

I will just thank particularly the BLM, the Forest Service, and Kern County for the collaborative effort that all of us had in that effort.

CHAIR WILLARD: Commissioner Slavik.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I have a little experience

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- 1 | in that area, and it goes back to like maybe 40 years.
- 2 But my sense of that is that anybody riding on
- 3 | Highway 58 looks up toward the mountains, it looks like
- 4 | a wide open area. There is just nothing to prohibit
- 5 | anybody from riding, and there isn't real signage or an
- 6 education process to help people understand that.
- 7 Having said that, the closest area for somebody
- 8 to actually ride I believe is Jawbone, is that not
- 9 correct, legal riding area? Unless there is some small
- 10 private stuff.
- OHMVR SUPT. PELONIO: There's a lot of areas
- where people ride that would be north of Rosamond.
- 13 There's nothing to indicate that it's not legal riding.
- 14 | Some of it, it's marked roads that show up on my GPS,
- 15 and they have some manner of sign identifying them as a
- 16 | named road, but they're about as rough as you can get.
- 17 | There were some places we couldn't drive through with
- 18 | the four-by-fours. So from what we can tell, those may
- 19 be legal riding opportunity.
- 20 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: As far as I know, maybe
- 21 | Mike Ahrens or someone can help us with that, Jawbone I
- 22 | think is the only legal riding area, unless I'm missing
- 23 | something here. Be that as it may, it's all about
- 24 education when it really comes down to it.
- 25 CHIEF JENKINS: I think the key that we're

- 1 looking for in this program, is it a managed area.
- 2 | Because there might be small county roads out there
- 3 | that may or may not be on the map. We will be
- 4 | following through to try to find out what's going on
- 5 | with these routes. Because if there is a sign on them,
- 6 once again, the public can be confused if there is a
- 7 | sign that appears to be a legal road that you can ride
- 8 on, a roughly graded road, a county paved road,
- 9 et cetera. So we're trying to sort out what's going on
- 10 with those.
- To your point, we would be directing people to
- 12 | the managed areas where we specifically manage for OHV
- 13 use, and that's going to be over in Jawbone, Dove
- 14 | Springs, in that vicinity.
- 15 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: You're saying roads, but
- 16 | that's not green sticker available opportunity.
- 17 CHIEF JENKINS: Roads by definition of 38001
- 18 | says a highway, state highway that's considered a
- 19 | roughly graded road, as Mr. Pelonio is describing, is
- 20 available for the green sticker riding. So when a
- 21 | highway is not a highway, it's when it's a roughly
- 22 | graded road. So it's still a road. It could be a
- 23 | signed road, it could be a county road, it could be a
- 24 | publicly maintained county road, but when it's one of
- 25 | those roughly graded roads, the county can allow green

sticker activity on it.

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DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: There's also in that area some private property. There were a number of recreationists out there who had the authority, the paperwork, to indicate that they had permission to ride on that property. So that's where it gets confusing because we all know the desert, and it can be very difficult to navigate as to what's legal and not.

Recently, again, the efforts that Friends of

Jawbone have been doing is admirable. Commissioner Van

Velsor, here is an indication of a nonprofit coming in

for trail maintenance. I think they are out on the

ground seven days a week making sure they're working on

those trails.

OHMVR SUPT. PELONIO: Part of the efforts that were made on the deployments was to educate people, and they did have a handout to give them that would direct them to the managed OHV riding opportunities. We should mention California City, also.

CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you for that, and I see BLM is up next and maybe they can shed some light on this during their report.

Deputy Director, do you have any more on your report.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: No, I don't know whether

or not at this time you want to take public comment, or do you want to keep going through and then separate out public comment? I do know that I think that we need to put up a screen for a member of the public who has something they want the Commission see.

CHAIR WILLARD: I think what I'd rather do is take the public comment at the end of the reports to condense things because we are under a real time crunch today. I think that's what we can do. Again, you need to submit your slips if you'd like to make comments.

Commissioners, any other questions of Deputy Director or staff on the report?

AGENDA ITEM IV(C) - BLM REPORT

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CHAIR WILLARD: Mr. Ahrens and Mr. Keeler, it's great to see Jim back with us. I want to welcome him and glad to see that your health is getting better and hope that continues. Welcome back, good to see you.

MIKE AHRENS: Thank you, Mike Ahrens, BLM. I also want to acknowledge Jim is with us and am happy to have him here today. And the work he continues to do on all of our behalves in our state office, he actually continues to be quite active in the program, and we'd actually considered having him do the report today and decided just for matter of continuity to go ahead and

have myself do that and stay in the mix.

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I don't want to really go through the entire report. It appears as though we have largely captured the agenda today. But I did want to acknowledge the folks that are either here or will be here from the Bureau. As you know, Jim; Rich Williams is here sitting next to Jim. He's in our Bishop Field Office; has been very involved in the past with the development of our regulations and helping us with budget issues and just a lot of various kinds of issues, what have you. Jamie Nyland I haven't seen yet, but will be here to make a presentation for the Imperial Sand Dunes. And then Karla Norris, a new position for us, as the Associate Deputy Director for Lands and Natural Resources in our Sacramento Office, helps provide some leadership and coordination of all of our various staff within that office. So she'll be attending today to help try to get to know you guys and better understand the program itself.

Jim is available, had some thoughts on the PCT issue if you wanted a few minutes to do that. did want to acknowledge, it's pretty neat the collaborative interagency effort that's occurring there. We want to make sure we acknowledge the OHMVR, their role and leadership in putting that collaboration together and being the nexus and making that happen.

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So with that, I'm not going to belabor the report. If there are other questions, I will be happy to help you with that if we can.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Mike, we asked about the PCT, I don't want to belabor that, but in the details of that, how many individuals were involved in law enforcement, how big of an area did they cover? I understand there were three arrests. I wonder if that got on some club's or some of these websites where people can now understand there is something going on there.

MIKE AHRENS: Clearly, I know we had several rangers involved, Forest did, as I understand, Parks.

KARLA NORRIS: Hi, Karla Norris, I was there for the meetings, and I again want to acknowledge the State, the Forest Service, and the Kern County Sheriff's Department. Actually, we were out there for more than one weekend. There were two consecutive weekends, Easter and the weekend after that we were handing out maps.

The biggest problem with this piece is it's about 13 miles long, and it is officially managed by the BLM, even though it's a Forest Service trail, Pacific Crest Trail. The first weekend there were

- 1 probably about 20 rangers and sheriff's people out 2 there, and the second weekend probably about 12. And I 3 can get those exact numbers to you or to the
 - And we were going at it two ways. A couple of the problems there are access. There are multiple points of access, education, and then the checkerboard of ownership. So we're meeting as a group, all of us, that have parcels and responsibilities down there to come up with some long-term plans for how to resolve the issues there. And the Student Conservation Association is out there right now doing trail maintenance and signage, so we're kind of trying to come to grips with both our short-term and long-term solutions out there. So we will update you at the next meeting on what we're coming up with on some of our long-term solutions.
 - CHAIR WILLARD: Unless you have something to add, we'll be seeing a lot more of you later on today, so thank you.
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AGENDA ITEM IV(D) - U.S. FOREST SERVICE REPORT

- CHAIR WILLARD: U.S. Forest Service's report.
- 24 KEATON NORQUIST: Good morning, Commissioners.
- 25 My name is Keaton Norquist. I'm here with the U.S.

Commission.

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Forest Service. I would like to start off by also
mentioning the PCT activities. I sit right next to
Beth Boyce, who is the Pacific Crest Trail manager.
Even though it goes over private land, BLM land, she is
actually the person in charge of the PCT. And she's
had a lot of trouble getting Kern County to make this a
priority. When she told me about this I mean this
goes on for months and months. When she told me about
this, the first thing I did was talk to Kathy, and we
called up John Pelonio. So I would really like to give
a shout out to John Pelonio because this is really all
of his help. Beth Boyce, ever since then, she's done
nothing but sung the praises of the Division because
without that, I don't think this would have been a
priority. I just wanted to thank you guys and thank
John specifically.

AGENDA ITEM IV(D)(1) - USFS - ROUTE DESIGNATION UPDATE

KEATON NORQUIST: Currently, we have four forests that are awaiting decisions. We expect the Sierra to issue their route designation decision in mid

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- 1 | May, and soon after we have the Klamath, the Plumas.
- 2 As you know, the Tahoe is undergoing supplemental EIS.
- 3 | Right now, the Shasta-Trinity is in the appeal period.
- 4 | I don't have any more updates on the El Dorado
- 5 | litigation at this point.

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AGENDA ITEM IV(D)(3) USFS - VISITOR-ORIENTED GUIDE MAPS

KEATON NORQUIST: I wanted to give you an update on the visitor-oriented guide maps. This was something that we actually applied for in the grant program, but I thought it might be useful to give you an update on our own initiative with our own appropriated dollars.

We've been producing these already. I thought it might be helpful for the Commission and public to see what these are.

A lot of you know and have heard of MVUMs.

These are the legal enforcement documents. As you can see, they are not very friendly for a rider. They're paper. They're black and white. There is not a lot of information on them other than legal routes. These are very easy to tear, not going to last very long.

On the other hand, the visitor-oriented guide maps have lots of information, safety information, emergency contact information, how to read signage.

They're color. They're waterproof and tear proof.

They're, I'd say, a good product if you're a user. I can pass these around, too, in case anyone hasn't seen them.

Right now in production the Eldorado has two maps, one on the Rock Creek Ranger District, and another map that's going to be two ranger districts, Sequoia Hume Lake Ranger District and the Los Padres Santa Lucia Ranger District is going to be producing those. And those should be out pretty soon; printing.

Basically all of the forests want these maps, so that's why we applied for a regional grant just to kind of help that along. And really which forests and which districts get those depends on what we're appropriated and how our grant application goes.

AGENDA ITEM IV(D)(4) USFS - COST RECOVERY PROCESS

KEATON NORQUIST: I've also included as a new topic, moving on to cost recovery, we've received a lot of questions about cost recovery in the past. So we prepared a little one-page informational guide. And so this will help maybe resolve some of the questions about what cost recovery is, provides the basis for it, kind of explains what happens in cost recovery. So what happens when you submit your application, what is the Forest Service doing, what is the BLM doing. And

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actually one of the points there is the regulation for cost recovery between the Forest Service and BLM are virtually indistinguishable. So if you're familiar with BLM cost recovery process, you should be familiar with the Forest Service, as well. Any questions about cost recovery? It really helps to be as specific as possible. If you have questions, we're definitely here to answer them.

Last time we offered to do a more in-depth presentation on cost recovery. We're still willing to do that. We were told that this agenda was to full to fit that in today. We're ready to go whenever you guys are, just let us know. Hopefully this will help us resolve any questions you have.

One question I did know that did come up, one of the requirements of cost recovery is that all fees have to be paid upfront. And I know that there's been some desire to do phased-in payments over time, and Marlene Finley, the director of our recreation at the Forest Service, she has actually been in contact with the Washington office this week, and she is discussing maybe allowing phased-in payments for cost recovery, which would be beneficial. But I would like to emphasize that that would be a change in policy from what the regulations currently say. That would

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definitely take some time, and I don't think one region could it on their own initiative.

AGENDA ITEM IV(D)(5) USFS - GENERAL UPDATE

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KEATON NORQUIST: On to another topic, over the past month or so, I've seen a couple of e-mails circulating about the numbers that different forests have been using in those grant applications as compared to their EISs when it comes to visitor counts. just like to emphasize a couple of points about that.

The EISs for the route designation process, those visitor count numbers are based on what's called the National Visitor Use Monitoring Numbers, and this is a Washington office policy. It's a very strict methodology about how they count those. And so actually when you look at the specifics of it, it's actually pretty reasonable for forests to maybe use a different number than that.

For one thing, the NVUM, not to be confused with the MVUM, the National Visitor Use Monitoring numbers, that only measures the number of visits in which OHV activity was the primary activity. So it doesn't include any trip where someone said that they were there to do something else like hunting, camping, fishing, or hiking. If someone identified that as a

primary activity, OHV activity wasn't counted at all.

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Another difference was National Visitor Use

Monitoring data only applies to OHV use for recreation

purposes. So anyone using an OHV for commercial

purposes like mining or maintenance of a permanent

infrastructure or anyone who was using an OHV for

transportation purposes for getting from point A to B,

not for recreation, those people were not going to be

identified in the NVUM data.

And finally the NVUM data only measures the number of visits, which is distinct and separate from the number of activity days. For instance, if someone were to go to a forest for a weekend camping vacation with the OHV, even if they identified that camping trip as the primary activity, the NVUM data would only count that as one trip, but it would be reasonable for a forest to say that counts as seven visitor days.

So as you can see, the methodologies between the two counts could be very different, and I think it would be reasonable for the Forest Service, for the different forests, to have higher activities than are reported in the EISs, which rely on the strict methodology of the NVUM.

Moving on, as a general update, I don't know if anyone is aware, Angela Coleman has left as the Deputy

Regional Forester in Region 5. She's going back to the Washington office, and her replacement is going to be announced very soon. We're actually expecting that probably in a matter of days. And then also Joe Stringer is the new director of Ecosystems Management. He was perviously a deputy Forest Service supervisor on the Coconino National Forest in Arizona.

Then I had a couple of follow-up points. was relating to I believe a question by Commissioner McMillin. Maybe he will be reading the transcripts online. He asked me about a special use application on the Cleveland, and I followed up with this a little bit more. There was an application by some ASI instructors. Their permit had expired, and I believe the application had stopped being processed because the proponents failed to provide proof of insurance, so that was kind of the issue there. I don't believe Commissioner McMillin had more specifics about it. Ι believe that was the issue he was talking about.

And the second question I received last time was about GPS maps and what the status is on those, and I followed up with our mapping people, and they talked with the Washington office, who is kind of in charge with this, and apparently it's very close. Washington office right now has one last beta tester on

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- 1 the GPS maps, and they're actually working on the
- 2 marketing plan right now. So I don't have a date of
- 3 when they expect it to be out, but they're working on
- the marketing plan for distribution. That's a pretty 4
- 5 big sign.
- And with that, I'd like to turn it over to 6
- Kathy, who's going to talk about Subpart A. 7
- CHAIR WILLARD: Before we do that, I have some 8
- 9 questions. On the maps, is it envisioned that all of
- 10 the U.S. forests in the state would be covered by these
- 11 maps?
- 12 KEATON NORQUIST: I believe that's the goal.
- That's the vision. So a lot of that kind of depends on 13
- 14 funding, obviously.
- 15 CHAIR WILLARD: So this is a multi-year deal
- 16 then it sounds like.
- KEATON NORQUIST: Right now we only have about 17
- 18 four out right now.
- 19 CHAIR WILLARD: And it looks like there would be
- 20 more than one per forest. Depending on the size of the
- 2.1 forest, you could have several to many maps per forest.
- 2.2 KEATON NORQUIST: Exactly. The Eldorado is
- 23 doing a two district map, depending on the district
- 24 size and how that fits on those pages.
- 25 CHAIR WILLARD: This is great. I'd like to see

these happen sooner than later.

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COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I have a question about the visitor use days. The methodology for determining visitor use days and what was the other --

KEATON NORQUIST: The NVUM measures the number of visits. And on the grant applications it asks for the visitor days. So a visit is distinct from a visitor day.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: My question would be, if someone is sitting in an office somewhere determining that or is someone on the ground counting people that are actually in a campsite or going by a trailhead or something along those lines?

KEATON NORQUIST: From the NVUM data, they have people coming in. It's very scientific. It's not someone sitting in an office eyeballing it. It's based on surveys that people are different on the ground. I don't even believe it's people in that forest. They bring in outside people to do that survey.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: On your cost recovery process, you had indicated that you would be willing to give a more in-depth explanation. I would appreciate that the next time, if we could please make time. With that, I would like examples, real life examples. two dissimilar events, motorized recreational event and

- something else, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, whatever. I'd like to see a real life explanation.
- KEATON NORQUIST: I'm not sure. We might have to make it hypothetical. I'm not sure about using a live permit.
 - COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Pull the data from a live permit. You can make it blind. That would be great. Two of them.

KEATON NORQUIST: Okay.

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COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I had a couple of questions that could be folded into that as well for cost recovery. On some of the forests there are multiple clubs who hold events. It's been suggested that possibly they could combine their efforts into one permit to cover all of those events, so that might be a cost savings.

And, secondly, many clubs volunteer a significant amount of hours for trail maintenance, and I think there should be some discussion of how that could possibly be considered as an offset.

And then, lastly, would be consideration of how much grant funding has already been given to that particular forest and how that might be considered as an offset, as well.

KEATON NORQUIST: These are good questions that

I can pass along to our OHV experts.

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DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: A quick follow-up, if I may. Ecosystems Management, can you explain what that position does?

KEATON NORQUIST: That position, as far as I understand, that person is in charge of basically all of the scientists, all of the biologists, botanists, fisheries. It's kind of the top person of all of the scientists.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Can you also say thank you to Angela? She was a pleasure to work with.

KEATON NORQUIST: Yes.

AGENDA ITEM IV(D)(2) USFS -

SUBPART A, TRAVEL MANAGEMENT RULE UPDATE

KATHLEEN MICK: Good morning, Commissioners. I'm Kathleen Mick, and I work for the U.S. Forest Service in the regional office, and I am the Regional Trails OHV and Travel Management Program Lead.

And as Keaton mentioned, I'm going to address the project that we're starting to take on, which is Subpart A. And the reason it's called Subpart A is we promulgated regulation back in 2001 and made some changes to how we administer our transportation system.

And then in 2005 when we had our Travel

Management Rule, which most people are familiar with, that created the regulations on how we'll designate routes, we also made a few changes to some definitions about how we manage our road system. And so when we did that, the rule was broken up in the Federal Register with Subparts A, Subparts B, Subparts C.

Subpart A is part of our regulation that deals with road management and the requirement that we have nationally to minimize our road system. Subpart B is the part about designating motor vehicle use. And then Subpart C is the part about designating snowmobile use, which we haven't got to yet.

So as you know, we've been working on Subpart B, which is our route designations for motor vehicle use, and we our getting close to completing that effort.

Now, we're being asked by OMV to start to figure out when we're going to complete Subpart A. We started doing that back in the early 2000s, and you might have heard of it as a Forest Service activity called the Roads Analysis Process. And that's been changed now with some of the changes in the regulations that were in the Federal Register to the Travel Analysis Process.

So what that means is that we have an obligation to look at our road system and to use a science-based process and make recommendations about minimizing the

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system and developing -- when we use the word minimum system, that may or may not connote shrinkage of the system. But first we have to look at the system, do a science-based analysis, and then determine what roads are needed to manage the national forests, and that would be the minimum systems. So it's not just about public use. It's about administrative use, and then any kind of permitted use, for instance, access to cell towers or communications sites, any other mining claims, those types of things.

So we're starting to undertake that now. We're developing a process that we will be releasing to the public pretty soon. The key to this is that Subpart A is a list of recommendations that will eventually end up being in the future proposed actions that would then be taken through the NEPA process. Right now the whole goal is to get through this process for our road system. As I mentioned, we started on it in early 2000s, but we only looked at our Maintenance Level Three, Four, and Five roads. We did not look at our Maintenance Level One and Two roads. So we have to go back and we have to do that.

I think the biggest key for the public to understand about this process is it is not a decision process. It's not a NEPA process. It's a left-side

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science-based analysis that yields recommendations, and then those recommendations may or may not turn out to be a proposed action, which would then go through the NEPA process, just like any other typical Forest Service project would.

That's really all I wanted to share today because you might start hearing something more about Subpart A. You might see news releases. You might see questions from the user community as they start to deal with some of the national forests. As we have more information, we will provide that to the OHV Division and the Commission.

So right now what we wanted to do was just provide you a general understanding. For people that want to learn more about what the regulations say, it's 36 CFR 212.5. You can look it up on the Internet. Pretty straightforward what it says, and there's two pieces to it. One is identify the minimum system, and then also identify unneeded roads; and then make recommendations for those unneeded roads to either be decommissioned or converted to another use, which typically means converted to a trail.

That's really all I wanted to say. I'm happy to take questions if you have them and just kind of give you some general information that this is another thing

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we're taking on.

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CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you for that. So this is a national process, and then each region is doing their own or is it I guess down to the forest level and then the forest goes to region and region to national?

KATHLEEN MICK: It is a national process. It's in our Code of Federal Regulations, so it applies to every national forest and grassland in the United States. We have already directions in our manual that tell us how to do it. It's a six-step process, so it's in manual and it's in handbook. So, again, that stuff can be looked up on the Internet. Anybody can go look up our handbook. And off the top of my head, it's 770955, Chapter 20, and then Forest Service Manual, I think, 7700. And there is some stuff in there you can get on the Internet. The public can look at our directives and see what they say. Look at the six-step process, see what's involved.

So what we're working on now is our regional forests are already -- and the letter I think is already out in the hands of some of the public -- has made a decision that we now have a time frame to complete this. We're going to complete it in two years, which means by January 2012. That's our commitment to complete it. Now, whether or not he

decides to hold to that timeline as forests start to get into the work, that's unknown, and only he can tell me whether or not he's going to give relief to the timeline if forests feel that they need longer. But right now he has set that timeline to the forest supervisors through a policy direction letter.

CHAIR WILLARD: So will the NEPA process be on an individual forest basis? And if so, will they all start at the same time or will it be staggered, and will that occur in 2011?

KATHLEEN MICK: The NEPA process for any of the proposals that may come out of recommendations is unknown at this time because right now what we're trying to do is go through the science-based analysis. And if anyone is familiar with the NEPA triangle, we typically do any type of analysis before we cross over into the actual NEPA process where you have a purpose and need to take on a project, and then you develop a proposed action. You scope the public based on that, and then you enter into the full-blown NEPA process with public input.

So the science-based analysis is just going to yield a set of recommendations. If you go back to any of your favorite or familiar forests and look at -- sometimes they have them on their websites, their own

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roads analyses, and the one I'm most familiar with is the Six Rivers. So if you access them to see a copy of their road analysis, it's a document that talks about benefits, risks, and opportunities, and economics about their transportation systems. And then in the back there is an appendices that has a listing of all of their Level Three, Four, and Five roads. And I think they may have even had some recommendations for some Level Two. It says literally road by road things that need to be done, whether it's mitigation because they're having some environmental effects, or there is some recommendation for that road to be decommissioned or converted to a trail, and then what type of trail they might have suggested that it would become. that's all nice. It's just a recommendation.

Once they go to actually doing that, it's got to go through the NEPA process. So that's the piece in question is when will there be a decision on that particular forest to act on one of those recommendations and now make it a project. So that piece of it is unknown in terms of what NEPA will occur first.

We do have another initiative called Ecological Restoration, which I'm not as familiar with because it's not in my shop. It's in the ecosystem shop. But

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- 1 basically this is also national and in manual. 2 everything that we do, we need to take into 3 consideration the ecology of the area and the balance between human use and the natural environment. 4 5 public can also find that in the Forest Service Manual. I believe it's 2020, and it's called Ecological 6 7 Restoration, and you can look it up. It's about five 8 or seven pages, and you can kind of understand where
 - And basically the President has said that we're going to look across all lands, we are going to try and do things that stretch beyond our own borders by working with the state or the BLM or other agencies.

 We're going to be doing things to look at improving water quality, but we're also looking at still doing the commercial types of extraction, whether it be mining or some type of vegetative removal or fuel treatments. So what we are trying to do is look at these things together instead of in their own style.

 So I think you're going to see more of that intent as the Forest Service moves forward into the future.

 Hopefully that answered your question.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Just if I may, you

CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you. Commissioners, any

questions of the Forest Service?

we're trying to go.

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shared a lot of good information. From the public, we get asked quite frequently, so through route designation some roads were identified as no longer motorized. Are those non-motorized roads now going to be considered as you go through this next phase of Subpart A, or is it all roads? So, for instance, where non-motorized recreation may take place, are those looked at, as well? Or is it simply looking at those roads --

KATHLEEN MICK: The starting point, at least in draft that we've identified, as looking at our Level One and Two roads, and that's all roads. Now, as I said, we don't have the specifics worked out about how this region is going to go through the nut and bolts of it. That's the piece we're still working on.

But, for instance, we have a lot of closed roads. And some of them have trails on them, and some of them were just designated. So whether or not a forest is going to go back and take a look at that has not been decided yet. But what we will do is be looking at the transportation system as a whole, so looking at the old recommendations that we made, seeing that they are still valid, and then trying to move forward and figure out what is it we still need to look at that we haven't.

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And, again, they're just recommendations. that's a piece that really can't be overemphasized, is that this is just a science-based analysis looking at affordability, looking at economic benefit, looking at risks to the resources, all of those things combined, and then making some recommendations that get to a system of how the Forest Service needs to manage that particular forest.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: So in looking at that science-based, as we look at recreation, does that have any standing?

KATHLEEN MICK: Yes, the recreation is a component. The public use is a component. And so sometimes, as an example, with our appropriated money, we can only afford -- and it's not a secret that the Forest Service has said that with our appropriated money we can only afford a certain percentage of our system. But then we find other ways to afford the rest of the system, or sometimes you have the Cadillac version of the system, and then you have the Volkswagen version of the system. Still doesn't mean that there's health or safety issues, doesn't mean that there are resource issues, it just may mean that we're finding ways to alleviate those things, but not have the road be in the best condition for public travel.

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For instance, with a sedan, so one of the things might be that a recommendation comes that some roads are downgraded, maybe the roads will be downgraded from a maintenance Level Three, which is a standard that's acceptable for passenger cars and easy travel for passenger cars, to a maintenance Level Two, which is a high clearance road that's recommended for high clearance vehicles, requires less maintenance and is less costly. Now, we can afford a lot more of those, which is Level Three, Four, or Five, which is a higher standard road. We also get grant money, not just from the OHV Division, like from Federal Highways. We have cost share roads and things like that. As much as any other agencies, we don't just do business based on solely appropriated money. We have other ways of having partnerships to do things.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: To follow up, I don't know if it's you or Keaton, on April 6th there was a public meeting on the rule. Could you provide an overview for the Commission so they can get an update on where you go from here.

KATHLEEN MICK: That's something that we can look into. I'm not prepared to give that today because the planning shop is not within the staff that I work. I do know, just because I saw it in an e-mail

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yesterday, coming up there is going to be -- so in general, I guess if you don't know, the Forest Service is going through a new planning rule. And basically when that rule is developed, that will be the basis for how we develop our land management plans. So that's occurring right now.

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There were some public meetings, as Deputy

Director Greene mentioned, I guess a couple of weeks

ago where there was an ability for the public to link

in and participate and provide comment on the

information provided and share their thoughts on what

type of rule they think the Forest Service should

develop. There I believe will be more of those to

come. And I also know that there's going to be one -
I don't know whether it's going to be open to the

public or not -- for a lot of the tribes throughout the

country to provide their input. There's also going to

be one for Forest Service employees to share their

input.

So before an actual rule is promulgated and put out in draft, there is still a lot of work to go. And we can certainly provide more updates as it comes, if that is something that the Commission or Division would like to see. I just don't have that information today. And we can also probably arrange to have someone from

- 1 our planning shop come in and give you a brief 2 presentation about what this all means, as well,
- 3 because, again, I know about it. It's just not my area of expertise. 4
- 5 CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you. All right. We are going to open this up to public comment regarding the 6 7 Commissioners' reports, Deputy Director's report, BLM 8 and U.S. Forest Service reports. And if you're an 9 organization, the time limit is four minutes. If 10 you're an individual, the time limit is two minutes.
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AGENDA ITEM IV - PUBLIC COMMENT ON REPORTS

Please stick to our regulations on the time.

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NELL LANGFORD: Good morning, Commissioners and Chair Greene, I am Dr. Nell Langford, and I'm here with Save Beach Now, but I will take two minutes.

The first thing I want to ask you to do is dissolve yourself. You are a dinosaur. You burn fossil fuels. You cause global warming. You are out there terrorizing the environment. You're disturbing the ecological balance.

Second, you're robbing cities and counties of our rightful fuel tax. It's been skimmed off by you to promote off-highway vehicle recreation when it like should not be taken off at all.

Three, you're polluting the water, and you're polluting the air. In terms of Carnegie, we at the Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area have completed all of our internal work to try to get the local water board to acknowledge the waste discharge, to acknowledge that there is no waste discharge report for the thousands of vehicles that go through Arroyo Grande Creek. Furthermore, you have no streambed alteration agreement, and we have, unlike Carnegie, exhausted all of the administrative remedies, and we're coming after you on that one. We don't want you polluting our water anymore.

Also, you're polluting our air. Public Resource Codes require you to hear our concerns and to act on them and to mitigate and to remedy. You're destroying the health of whole communities. Hospital bills, you should pay them; lost days of school, you need to compensate school districts; lost days of work, lost days of productivity for California citizens because of the air pollution downwind of the Oceano Dunes State Vehicular Recreation Area.

And you cannot argue with the science of this study. Your science is ridiculous. How dare you, after you have skimmed off 50 percent more of the gasoline tax than you were supposed to, according to

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another study; how dare you after going before the public and telling them that the ODS area brings in 200 million a year with that study that was totally fraudulent; how dare you attack a scientific study put on to assure that the Clean Air Act is followed and that you, a polluter, is stopped. Thank you.

DAVE PICKETT: Good morning, Dave Pickett,

District 36, Motorcycle Sports Committee. I don't

think you guys are dinosaurs. I think you're tigers.

You're awesome. District 36 appreciates the hard work

that you, Deputy Director Greene and her staff have put

forth on behalf of millions of California

recreationists.

Having said that, a couple of comments mentioned on a few issues that popped up by the prior speakers in this segment of the agenda. I'm looking at the cost recovery sheet that was on the back table there, and I would ask you to take a peek at bullet point three and the way it's written for a defensible NEPA decision.

And I'm tying this totally into cost recovery, and I'll explain here in a second. Also, if you go to bullet point six, full reasonable costs, and finally the last bullet point, due to understaffing.

I'm sitting here looking at the California
Enduro Riders Association cost recovery worksheet on a

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five-year permit application. This particular club has been in that area since the mid '70s putting on responsible OHV recreation for thousands of families, primarily without incident. On the monetary issue that we were looking at, I mentioned the cost recovery fee is excessive, nearly \$38,000. And if you go back to your cost recovery sheet, you're talking about an exemption for 50 hours. On this estimate we have 40 hours alone for GIS work that needs to be done on existing roads and trails that were already done on the travel management plan. That's just one item. So 50 hour rule is not feasible at all in this particular forest. The total hours that I'm looking at here is 576 staff hours at their full salary rate.

This is a little club that puts on a trail ride in the woods in the same forest on the same trails for nearly four decades, outrageous. This is not the promises that were made to the Roundtable Stakeholders Committee of which I was a member years ago. Kathy Mick was involved in that. Dr. Farrington was involved in the five-step process. It's way outside the parameters. That's that.

Commissioner Franklin, you asked about other activities that have cost recovery involved. Each forest has something called a SOPA, which is a schedule

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of proposed actions, comes out quarterly by each forest. I just recently got one in the mail the other day. And very interesting, if you look at the category type that's there, if it's for profit, nonprofit, what have you. Certain forests do categorical exemptions where there are basically minimal fees. As an example, five-year permit on a snowmobile organization was under a categorical exemption, where an OHV event that involves motorcycles is a full cost recovery program. I'll button up with that on this. Thank you very much for your time.

KATRINA DOLINSKY: Katrina Dolinsky, good morning, Commissioners, I'm thrilled to be here. I'm also a recreational rider, but I ride on two wheels and my own muscle power and do great distances. But I'm here for an issue having to deal with the air quality on the Nipomo Mesa. You see before you the Phase Two APCD Executive Summary, and I highlighted some specific areas for you to take a look at. This is a culmination of several years due to the phrase one / phase two study, and of three independent investigations and technologies used. Totally peer reviewed by experts in their field.

Now, if you want to do your own EIR, I understand, okay. But let's be fair about the facts.

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1 Particulate Matter 10 is a very dangerous and insidious 2 issue. What the APCD report doesn't get to show us is the afternoon problems that we suffer at least one 3 quarter of the days, and growing, per year. 4 5 Afternoons, when the PM -- on the last three pages if you take a look -- you've got the air quality index and 6 7 you've got two days in May 2008 where it definitely 8 shows for four to six or longer hours on a daily basis 9 we exceed not just the state standard but the federal 10 standard. That doesn't show that in the report, which 11 takes a 24-hour average, we have a plumb that comes 12 over the hill. Because it's particulate matter, highly 13 suspendible, one-seventh of a diameter of a human hair 14 down to one-quarter of a human red blood cell, and each 15 time that you grind the silica, it gets finer and finer 16 and it's suspended and stays there. I was a resident 17 here 25 years ago, and I was able to see that there is 18 a problem, not then but now, and there is a problem. 19 I'm asking for a moratorium until you figure 20 this out. People are ill, thousands of people. 2.1 have six communities on our mesa now that weren't there 2.2 in 1974 when the Chappie Z'berg Act was legislated. 23 Please, I would ask you to do something in the favor of

MICHAEL DAMASO: Good morning, I'm Michael

health. Thank you very much.

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Damaso with the Merced Dirt Riders. All the Commissioners should have got a copy of my letter and some other information. This is about U.S. Forest Service cost recovery. Our club is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit. We've been putting on events in this area on the same trails since 1982. We used to put our event on in April. After a fire, we lost several miles of trail. We went back in and requested that those miles be put back in when they could, and that our event -- they gave us an EA for a June event. June event is one of the worst times of the year you can be in the forest on a motorcycle.

Since 1997 or so, we've been trying to get our event back into either April or May. We finally pushed the issue real hard in 2008. They came back with a cost recovery of over \$18,000. Our total income for an event, which was a good event, in 2009 was \$15,000.

So how can we afford these cost recovery fees and put on an event for a nonprofit organization, especially when these trails have been used over and over. A lot of these questions have actually been closed, so we're not using even the same amount of miles of trails that we used to use. And they've been doing studies since 1982, and yet they still have to do all of these other studies on the same trails?

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the cost recovery is another way of eliminating OHV use on the forests.

One other topic is our travel management plans. The Forest Service writes their purpose and needs, which limits what can be done. They write it so that it ends up being what they want as an outcome. When they say limited additions, when you take like Tahoe, 1700 miles of inventory trails that we use, and they only added 43 miles to the transportation system, because under the purpose and needs it says limit additions. This is not correct. We should fight this as hard as we can. Thank you very much.

AMY GRANAT: Good morning, Commissioners, Amy Granat with the California Association of 4-Wheel Drive Clubs. And as you can hear, I have lost my voice, so I'll try to make it very brief.

Keaton Norquist from the Forest Service mentioned the MVUMs. I just wanted to show you that the MVUM for the Rubicon came out. I'm sure all of you know that Eldorado completed the Rubicon recognition process where they identified the trails and a few variants on the trail. The Forest Service at the last Rubicon Oversight Committee meeting said that they came out with a MVUM based on that recognition process and would be ticketing people on the Rubicon. This is the

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Rubicon Trail Map here. The Rubicon Trail is this little tiny line through there, and I will be happy to pass this around. And I would challenge anybody to figure out when they're on the Rubicon Trail where they are based on this map. It would be a miracle if anybody would be able to. And I had this in my briefcase, and I pulled it out, and I already tore it. I travel in an open jeep, windshield down, top off, I think the way nature intended jeeps to be, but that's my personal experience, and it already tore. So I'm not sure how many trips on the Rubicon this is going to take. But this is going to be very difficult for anybody, any enthusiast to follow.

The other disappointment that happened between now and the last Commission meeting was the decision on the Modoc National Forest. And why this was a disappointment was because the Modoc National Forest came out with a plan that took into account very, very carefully the community needs. They worked with the county, they worked with enthusiasts, they worked with all of the local environmental groups and came out with a decision that we all thought was pretty well done. And it was appealed, and it was dismissed. And now they have to go back and issue a new one.

A lot of people who worked very hard on that

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were very disappointed. I was also an appellant on that decision only because one of my four-wheel drive clubs lost access to a particular trail. During the process, they promised to restore access. We found another route, and we're going to start work on repairing the access to that trail. Now that the decision was turned over on appeal, all of the promises that were made to me were dismissed, and I feel that I was dealt with extremely fraudulently by the officials. And I know a lot of people are upset about the Modoc. It's just something to watch, something to put out and say something happened in the process that didn't work right.

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And I'm very pleased to see Kathy Mick here today and hear her report on Subpart A. Thank you, Kathy, for being here. I'm very, very concerned about Subpart A and what it has to hold. Anytime now that the Forest Service says it's just an analysis and we will be taking action later, I find it hard to believe that a science-based approach will take into account the individualities of how a forest is used.

As he heard from Keaton Norquist, their own measurements takes out everything other than someone self-identifying as recreation. The people in California Association of 4-Wheel Drive Clubs, we have

people who use four-wheel drives to access the mining claims. They use it for hunting. We have actually a new hunting club that we're working with. We have people use four-wheel trucks to access their properties in remote areas. Why is that taken out of OHV? And I would pose that as a question. I don't feel that the Forest Service is taking into account the myriad of ways and the wide variety of use of OHV. OHV has become a term that is very, very narrowly defined, and I would challenge all of you to think of OHV in a much bigger picture because that's in reality how it's being used.

FRED WILEY: Good morning, Fred Wiley with the Off-Road Business Association. I want to thank the Commission and the Division for this meeting today and the opportunity to speak here.

My comments are primarily to the Forest Service.

As we heard a report on Subpart A, and as I understand

Subpart A, the science-based analysis does not have

peer review. So, in essence, we feel that not having

that peer review does not complete the component

necessary of a science-based analysis in the very

primary section.

And a secondary comment or question to the Forest Service in Subpart C where they address

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- 1 snowmobile, are they willing to share with us today 2 where they are in that process, and is Region 5 looking 3 at some kind of a designated route system for snowmobiles within the region? And if so, why? 4 5 Because technically snowmobiles have been left out of the process with specific direction as to how they 6 7 could be managed with specific uses. But we'd like to see that answered if we could today. Thank you. 8
- 9 CHAIR WILLARD: I'd like the Forest Service to 10 respond to that question.
 - KATHLEEN MICK: Good morning, Kathy Mick, U.S. Forest Service. So, Fred, what was your first question?

Typically peer review is usually done with scientific studies. What Subpart A is is just using the best available science to help make recommendations or sometimes in making decisions, like in a NEPA decision, you'll see a biologist do research on the best available science to learn about habitat or a particular species, so I think that's the difference.

But one of the things that I didn't mention that I probably should have, because I was just trying to be brief about Subpart A because we just haven't worked through the nuts and bolts. So these types of questions start to come up, and we don't have all of

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the answers yet of what we're doing, so it's a little bit difficult to answer them.

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But what I can say to Mr. Wiley and the rest of the public and the Commission is that one of the things that is in Subpart A is the requirement to involve the public. And so what, again, that looks like -- and we've at least identified three or four public engagement points as we go through the process. how that all fits together in our strategy is unknown because we are not done developing the strategy yet. So then here is the danger of trying to provide something really general because everybody wants to focus on the specifics. And I understand that; that's human nature. So what I can tell you, Fred, is that there will be plenty of time for the public to be engaged, and the more we flush out the process, the more definitive those engagement points will become.

In terms of Subpart C, there have been other regions that have felt the need to take on Subpart C, particularly up in I believe Montana like on the Gallatin, which is next to Yellowstone. I hope, at least in my career, that I don't have to be the one to take on Subpart C. The way I'd like to do things if I could be Regional Forester today is be proactive, and our new Regional Forest Randy Moore is really trying to do that; however, typically our service history with the Forest Service is it would be sort of like turning the Titanic on a dime. We have a tendency to be more reactive than proactive. That's just an inherent nature of government. So we typically don't do things until there is a problem.

And so right now in California, there isn't a recognized issue that would create a purpose and need to take on Subpart C because Subpart C is about designating snowmobile use, and for the most part, a lot of the forests have done that. And I don't think at this time, except for in areas that they've already done it more specifically in terms of making a closure area to snowmobiles, I don't think there is any intent, at least in the next couple of years, there has been absolutely no talk of taking on Subpart C. So it's not that we don't care about snowmobiles, because we do. There just isn't right now an issue to address that's not being dealt with in a satisfactory manner at a local level. So does that get to your answer? There's no secret or black helicopters or anything about Subpart C.

CHAIR WILLARD: If you can keep the Commission informed on how we're progressing with Subpart A, you can use this as a forum to reach out to the public, as

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TOM TAMMONE: Tom Tammone, speaking as an individual. I'm still a member of CORVA, however, at least until the end of June.

Anyway, I don't agree with all of the speakers here today, especially ones that tell me as a recreationist to wipe the motorized portion out of my life. What I will say, you know, you have your right to your time, and I'm still going to continue my time to give you more time to speak, as much as I don't like being told to go away. But I'm going to say is, I'm kind of glad you're here. You really emphasize my point to people in this room that don't understand my frustration of going to the table on issues. Because no matter how much we sit down and talk to people, it doesn't work. And somebody comes along and just finds every law and stretches every law beyond its imagination to do nothing, but as their stated intentions are to make us go away. We try to reason with people. We try to do everything we can. We want I've been involved with land management for over 12 years now as a volunteer, and I found it a fascinating thing to get involved with, but it's frustrating because everything we do to try to make everybody happy in this arena just gets thrown in our

face later on. After you've been at it so long, you just get tired of it, and you just throw up your hands and say why bother. But you're entitled to your time to come up here and speak, just like I'm allowed to speak when I come here.

But I got to tell you what, you make it impossible for us to manage the sport. One is your stated intention to just tell us to go away, it's too hard, it's too difficult, give up. What you're really saying in my mind is didn't we make it hard enough for you yet. And that's why I'm having a hard time getting past when people ask me to go to the table and quit complaining. Thank you.

BRUCE BRAZIL: Good morning, Bruce Brazil,
California Enduro Riders Association.

I'd like to add a little bit of information on to what Dave Pickett had mentioned on the cost recovery program. I am part of the organization that he's referring to where the recovery costs have really escalated. I'm also very happy that Keaton Norquist presented us a bit of information, especially the part about the cost recovery regulations for both Forest Services and BLM are virtually indistinguishable. I've been trying to find information on the Internet, reference material as to just what they can charge and

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cannot charge for. And what I did find on the BLM is that there should not be any fees charged for studies on regular designated routes only something that's going to be superficial, something extra as far as permits.

Up there in the Rock Creek area of the Eldorado National Forest where we put on our event, about 90 percent of the route that we utilize for the Enduro is recognized routes. There's only a couple of miles of events-only trails that we utilize. I can understand some cost recovery to have those areas checked.

Another item also on the cost recovery, from what I've noticed, it seems like the BLM does not charge nearly the fees that the U.S. Forestry Service does, so there may be a little difference in approach.

And also on our permit, initially we were doing one-year permits, then we found out if we can do it maybe five years at a time, the overall costs on an annual basis would be less. So that's what we tried for. But we were first told, okay, it's going to cost a little over \$10,000 on your cost recovery for that. We gave them the 10,000. They did their studies, and then, oh, we need more information. It's going to cost you an additional \$17,000. We had already paid the

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10,000 upfront, we can't recover that, so that money is gone. But now we've got an additional \$17,000, which our budget, our kitty just doesn't have it.

The permits we have been getting were one year. We went for a five year, we're trying for the five year, and recently we were told that we can no longer even apply for a one-year permit. It's got to be a multiple-year permit, and I don't know where that authorization came from, if it's local within the Eldorado or just Georgetown District, Region 5 or on a national basis. And maybe I can talk to Keaton or Kathy during the break or something and maybe get some information on that.

Tomorrow there is a meeting up in the Georgetown Ranger District, and it's called the Rock Creek Collaborative Forum, and I will be attending that and will hopefully get some more information. Thank you.

CHAIR WILLARD: That concludes the public comment period, and I think we should probably take a quick ten-minute break.

(Break taken from 10:10 to 10:33 a.m.)

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: To respond to

Commissioner Van Velsor's earlier question about the nonprofit applications submitted, we found out: In

'08/'09, preliminary applications were 15; final

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1 allocation was 12. And this year, the preliminary 2 applications we received was 16. 3 COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Thanks. 4 5 AGENDA ITEM V(D) - ELECTION OF OFFICERS 2010 CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you. So now we're moving 6 on to business items. We're making good headway here. 7 We are going to go a little bit out of order. We are 8 9 going to take election of officers 2010. We need to 10 have a chair and a vice-chair. I am currently chair and Commissioner McMillin was vice-chair. 11 And so I'd like to see if someone wants to 12 entertain a motion for a nomination? 1.3 14 COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: I have a slate of officers to recommend. I would like to recommend 15 16 Gary Willard to continue on as chair and recommend that 17 Eric Lueder for vice-chair. 18 COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Second. 19 CHAIR WILLARD: Have a little discussion. 20 guys sure you want that slate? 2.1 I want to make a disclosure that I've had a 2.2 career change since I was put on the board, since even

investor in a company, also chief operating officer, in

I was appointed chair last year. So I am now an

a company that manufacturers electric motorcycles,

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1 electric dirt bikes, electric street bikes, and 2 electric scooters. And, in fact, the Division 3 purchased four of our dual sport motorcycles last year. This was way before I got involved, but I just want to 4 5 make sure that everyone knows that relationship between me and this company that has done business with 6 Division exists. And if at any time in the future, 7 some business comes where the Commission needs to 8 9 discuss anything to do with that, then I would recuse 10 myself. But I wanted to go on record as full disclosure. 11 12 COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Thank you very much. 13 With that disclosure, I still make the following 14 recommendations. 15 CHAIR WILLARD: All those in favor? 16 (Commissioners simultaneously voted.) 17 CHAIR WILLARD: Motion passes. 18 congratulations, Commissioner Lueder, you're now 19 vice-chair, and I'll be chair again for one more year. 20 And you know what that means. 2.1 2.2 AGENDA ITEM V(B) - IMPERIAL SAND DUNES 23 CHAIR WILLARD: Moving on to Item 5(B), Imperial

CHAIR WILLARD: Moving on to Item 5(B), Imperial Sand Dunes. BLM will make a presentation. I understand we have some technical difficulties with the

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- 1 AV equipment and hopefully will get that sorted out
- 2 while we're in the process of learning more about the
- 3 Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area Management Plan and
- Environmental Impact Statement. 4
- 5 NEIL YAMADA: Good morning, Commissioners, Neil
- Yamada from BLM El Centro Field Office. 6
- 7 ERIN DREYFUSS: Erin Dreyfuss, California State
- Office BLM. I'm also the RAMP team lead. 8
- 9 CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you for coming, and I want
- 10 to acknowledge that you guys have had some tough going
- 11 lately with a lot of shaking and being very close to
- 12 the epicenter of the earthquake.
- ERIN DREYFUSS: That's correct. I wasn't down 13
- 14 there when that happened, but I received lots of
- 15 photographs of the damage and was amazed.
- 16 CHAIR WILLARD: How extensive is the damage to
- the facility? 17
- 18 ERIN DREYFUSS: Well, the El Centro Field Office
- 19 had the ceiling come down, the air ducts came down, all
- 20 of the insulation came down. So there was a lot of
- 2.1 filing cabinets tipped over, just a big mess basically.
- 2.2 So we'll improvise and use these maps, and I'll
- 23 refer to these maps since we don't have a projector.
- 24 Are you ready for me to start?
- 25 First, I wanted to give a little bit of

- 1 background of how we got to this process and why we're 2 here. In 2000, as you may recall, the BLM was 3 litigated by the Center for Biological Diversity alleging that the BLM failed to consult under Section 7 4 5 of the Endangered Species Act. In 2001, the court ordered that we close several areas administratively of 6 7 the Imperial Sand Dunes to protect Peirson's milk-vetch. In 2006, the court vacated our Record of 8 9 Decision and ordered us to maintain those 10 administrative closures. And I quess I'll have Neil 11 hold up Alternative 2 to remind you what that administrative closures look like that are on the 12 13 ground right now. 14 NEIL YAMADA: It's the purple areas here, here. 15 ERIN DREYFUSS: And also as part of that 16 process, they ordered us to maintain those closures, the Biological opinion that Fish and Wildlife Service 17
 - had delivered to us was also remanded back to us.

In 2008, then the Fish and Wildlife Service designated new critical habitat for Peirson's milk-vetch. That was actually February 2008, and that designation of that critical habitat triggered us to start a new planning process for this RAMP. So if Neil could hold up the new critical habitat boundaries.

NEIL YAMADA: The critical habitat extends from

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Mammoth Wash in the north to the North Algodones Dunes
Wilderness and then continues here in the middle
section of the dunes. There's a small polygon in this

area and along the Mexico border.

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ERIN DREYFUSS: So just a quick description of the planning area for a little bit more background.

It's about 200,000 acres, 150,000 of that is BLM managed land, and 25,800 acres approximately is designated as the North Algodones Dunes Wilderness Area. We're bordered on the east by the Chocolate Mountains and bordered on the west by the East Mesa Management Area, which is also Flat Hill Horned Lizard Management Area, and of course, bordered on the south by the U.S./Mexico border.

I'll launch into the alternatives. We have eight alternatives in this document. Alternative 1 basically goes back to what the condition was in the 1987 RAMP, which was the last RAMP that the BLM did before 2003. As you can see, no closures except for the North Algodones Dunes Wilderness Area, and that is because the wilderness area was designated by Congress. We can't go back and de-designate. We have to go forward in all of the alternatives. That's basically Alternative 1.

Alternative 2 is what you saw earlier with the

current administrative closures in place, which is what is on the ground now.

Alternative 3 would close all of the designated critical habit, in addition it would close microphyll woodland habitat on the east side of the sand dunes, and also in addition it would close areas of critical habitat that were originally proposed by U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service but were taken out of that final designation due to economic reasons. So that large area that you see that Neil is pointing to was included in the original critical habit designation.

Alternative 4 is kind of a different iteration. We would propose under this alternative to close a large swath of microphyll woodland on the east side of the sand dunes. We would propose to keep that Mammoth Wash closure north of the wilderness area, and we would also propose to close a large chunk of the critical habitat; however, as you can see, it would be squared off under this alternative. And then we would also propose to have a seasonal closure south of that area that would only be closed during the time of year where Peirson's milk-vetch would be growing, so that would be a seasonal closure.

Alternative 5 is yet another iteration. You would include that microphyll woodland closure on the

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east side, an even larger chunk of the critical habitat
south of 78 would be closed, also squared off,
including the critical habitat south of Interstate 8,
and also the critical habitat north of the Algodones

Dunes Wilderness Area would be closed.

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OHMVR COMMISSION MEETING

Alternative 6 would propose to close a large swath of the dunes that would include the large sand dunes, pretty big chunk of critical habitat, and also microphyll woodland. There would be no other closure north of the wilderness area and no closures south of Interstate 8.

Alternative 7, a simple iteration would be to just close that large chunk of critical habitat basically north of Patton Valley and south of Highway 78 and squared off.

And now Alternative 8, this is our preferred alternative as identified in the draft Recreation Area Management Plan. We would propose to close all of the critical habitat, as you can see, and only the critical habitat. We would not propose to square off the critical habitat and close areas that aren't actually designated. On the east side of the dunes, we would propose a microphyll woodland camp enclosure. That area would be closed to camping but would still be available for OHV recreation. But then it's kind of

hard to see, but the Dune Buggy Flats area, we have proposed to close the Dune Buggy Flats campgrounds in years of extremely high rainfall, and that means

1.82 inches between October 1 and December 31. So

that's Alternative 8 in a nutshell.

- I wanted to go over a quick overview in your PowerPoint of the acres available for OHV. Under Alternative 8, 179,622 acres would be available for OHV recreation, as opposed to the current iteration which is only 140,740 acres available for OHV. So under the preferred alternative, about 40,000 acres additional would be available for OHV recreation.
- I'm not sure if we have a map of this, but I also wanted to bring to your attention that we are making lands available for solar, wind, and geothermal development in the planning area.
- NEIL YAMADA: This light blue area that forms kind of a perimeter around the dunes, this is the area she's talking about.
- ERIN DREYFUSS: So the areas that we would propose to make available is actually in limited use OHV designated areas. It is not part of the OHV open areas.
- DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Commissioners, as well, in your binders, you'll see there are color copies that

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are just like these maps in the binders.

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ERIN DREYFUSS: So for renewable energy, we had a pretty big range. Under Alternative 1, that goes back to the '87 RAMP, basically the whole area was available for energy. And under our preferred alternative, we would propose 37,961 acres be available for solar and wind development.

So quick overview of the preferred alternative. About 179,622 acres would be available for OHV recreation, that includes the open area and the limited-use area. We would propose to close 100 percent of the critical habitat for Peirson's milk-vetch. About 11,154 acres of microphyll woodland would be closed to camping but still available for OHV use. In years of high rainfall, i.e., 1.82 inches by December 31st, Dune Buggy Flats Campground would be closed to camping but still available for OHV use. As I said before 37,961 acres available for wind and solar development. 12,654 acres would be available for geothermal leasing in that same outer area that Neil showed earlier. We would propose to delete the North Algodones Dunes ACEC because it overlaps the North Algodones Dunes Wilderness. And since the wilderness is a more restricted boundary, we decided to delete the ACEC. And we would reduce the East Mesa ACEC to avoid

the overlap. It overlaps the other two open areas, so we decided to delete that small amount of acreage.

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So in closing, about 100 percent of the Peirson's milk-vetch critical habitat would be closed under our preferred alternative. There is more acreage available for OHV in our preferred alternative than there is in the current situation out on the ground. We would provide for extraordinary protection of Peirson's milk-vetch in those extraordinary years of rainfall, and have made lands available for renewable energy. So any questions?

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: So the allocation of land for the renewable energy, how is that going to affect future OHV?

ERIN DREYFUSS: Basically Alternative 8, the preferred alternative, it proposes to protect the OHV opportunity in the Imperial Sand Dunes and would only allow renewable energy development in the area outside of the recreation area, the pertinent area that I pointed to. That's the area that overlaps with the northern and eastern Colorado Management Area on the east side, and on the west side with the Western Colorado Route Travel Plan. So the Imperial Sand Dunes would basically be off limits to renewable energy development.

1	COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I think maybe where Kane
2	is going to is in the future if you have facilities
3	around the parameter of the sand dunes and those
4	facilities are somehow impacted by dust or something
5	else is affecting the operation of their facility, does
6	that give them the opportunity to come back and say,
7	okay, we need to close a certain amount of riding area
8	because our renewable energy operation is being
9	affected?
10	ERIN DREYFUSS: Well, what we wanted to do under
11	this plan is to make areas available. We don't have
12	any proposals at this time. And if we were to get
13	proposals, they would have to go through another NEPA
14	process. So there would be another public comment, a
15	whole another NEPA process to go through before
16	anything like that would ever be permitted on BLM
17	lands. So those issues would most likely come up under
18	the other NEPA process.
19	COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: What does the ground look
20	like in where you're talking about?
21	ERIN DREYFUSS: It's basically flat creosote
22	scrub.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: But aside from something being congressionally designated, the reality is you could still go back through a process and Imperial Sand

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Dunes could still be vulnerable at that time.

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ERIN DREYFUSS: Not the dunes themselves, just the outside parameter would be available under this draft plan.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Under this plan, but that doesn't preclude 15 years from now if there were a demand in the internal part of the dunes to reopen, BLM could go back and do a completely different management plan for the area, correct?

ERIN DREYFUSS: It could happen in the future, yes. But we have to do a whole another RMP and amend the California Desert Conservation Plan again.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Just for clarification, so I think you said it was the blue band around the outside for possible solar and wind generation, so what you're saying is that area around there would be open if you choose to grant an exception to use that, and that area is also then considered for what they need for mitigation by acre for the solar and wind power, or would you need to go back and find more area to mitigate what was now covered up by solar panels?

ERIN DREYFUSS: You mean to mitigate for loss of OHV recreation?

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: No, the loss of available area where you're covering up your scrub creosote with solar array, and what have you.

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ERIN DREYFUSS: As I said before, we would have to go through another NEPA process and identify lands that would be suitable for that type of mitigation.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: So it's not now included.

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: How are you proposing to protect the habitat areas, would that be with fencing or some other barriers?

NEIL YAMADA: We would install a similar type of signage that we have now. The current administrative closure, it's about 49,000 acres closed with a variety of signs, but most of them are carsonite fiberglass posts. So we would remove the current posts and probably reuse a lot of those signs for the preferred alternative closure.

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: And then second question, I see a lot of white checkerboard patches, a few within the sand dunes, are those owned by other government agencies or are they privately owned?

NEIL YAMADA: Both. I believe most of the white ones you're going to see on there are private. There are some in the Olgiby area, I think there is one section in the center and around the Glamis area.

CHAIR WILLARD: Can you give us the timetable

1 after the expiration of the 90-day public comment 2 period on what happens next?

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ERIN DREYFUSS: After the 90-day comment period, we will collect all of the comments, respond to all of the comments, publish a final RMP EIS. That will have a protest period associated with it. We will try to resolve protests if we can, publish a Record of Decision, and we're looking at hopefully a year from now publishing a Record of Decision.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Your total visitorship there on an annual basis?

NEIL YAMADA: It varies. It's been dropping recently. I expect at the end of this season it will probably about around the 1.2 million number. A few years ago it was up to about 1.4.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: So your outreach for this management plan to reach some percentage of those people, obviously those are the people that are going to be most affected by this. Most people return, from my experience, on a fairly regular basis, return for seasonal riding time. Is part of your plan to be able to get to these people and let them know what's going on?

ERIN DREYFUSS: From the research studies that we've done in the dunes, the majority, 70 percent of

1 our visitors, would like to get the information via the 2 Internet. So we have all of the documents and maps a available on the Internet. We also had three meetings, 3 one in San Diego, one El Centro, and one in Phoenix a 4 5 couple of weeks ago, this meeting, of course. And on 6 May 15th, Erin and I will be attending the American 7 Tent Association information meeting in La Habra,

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CHAIR WILLARD: Any other questions of BLM by the Commissioners? Thank you. I think what we'd like to do now is hear from the public on this, and then we can carry on with our discussion.

NEIL YAMADA: I think one important note, today when people make comments or have questions, it's not in the official record for the recreation area management plan. I would invite those people to mirror those comments to us directly via the Internet, our website, mail, fax, so that we can get their comments on record and address any of their concerns that they may have.

TOM TAMMONE: Tom Tammone, as an individual. just want to formally support ASA's position on this matter. Thank you.

KATRINA DOLINSKY: My concern, again, is the air quality even for the Imperial County. We're dealing

with the fact that you do have issues in that area, as well. And be aware that we're concerned because of even an area of El Centro, there is a lot of issues having to do with air quality, not just from the SVRA, but also from Mexicali and the factories over the border and agriculturalists, but we have a lot of issues with flucrylate dust there for the fact that 40 percent of the children under the age of 18 are asthmatic. There are cases now that the American Lung Association has put out disproportionate to the population. Again, we're going to have to look at this area and see how to manage it because, yes, we're very aware of the habitat for these creatures, but let's also take into consideration the habitat for humans and the need to agree. That's all I have to say. Thank you.

HARRY BAKER: Good morning, I'm Harry Baker of the California Association for 4-Wheel Drive Clubs. have one big question, other than the fact that I'm disappointed that the audience couldn't see the maps and have the different areas pointed to. And that is it was suggested that the Imperial Sand Dunes area would be protected from development by solar and wind, and yet we're going through another process in another area where it's going to be caused by it. Is this the

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same type of thing where this is an OHV area that is administratively protected and is going to keep out the solar and wind, yet in the high desert in the Johnson Valley area, for example, administratively-designated OHV area, that now has applications and were being processed, until it was stopped by the Marine Corps, for solar and wind development? What's the difference in the two entities? Thank you.

NELL LANGFORD: I'm Dr. Nell Langford. appreciate the concern for Peirson's milk-vetch, and I would like to ask this Commission what happened in the OD SVRA to the La Graciosa thistle? It has disappeared off the face of the earth where you have ridden your OHVs right over the area that is the habitat for the La Graciosa thistle, and I would like an investigation as to how that occurred and why you allowed it. Thank you.

CHAIR WILLARD: James Bramham, I understand, is a former commissioner. Welcome back. I understand you might have a lot of information to give us, and if you need a little bit more time, that's okay.

JAMES BRAMHAM: I appreciate that, and I appreciate your service on the Commission. It's a joy to be back in the room and see lots of familiar faces. The American Sand Association, of which I am on the

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board, thanks you for an opportunity to speak to this recreation area management plan. We are, as everyone else, certainly delving into the minutia of it. the top of the read, we're appreciative that the BLM has recognized the importance of OHV recreation in that area, its historic recreation, and its desire to continue to have recreation of that sort in that area.

Having said that, we have some serious concerns about how in-depth some of the analysis have been on certain of the documentation on certain aspects that are, what we consider to be, virtually life changing in the dunes. The stoppage of camping in the Dune Buggy Flats Area during high rainfall seasons, what justification there is for that? Where are they going to monitor the locations for that water monitoring? What is going to be done to try to keep that systematic approach? Where are those displaced people going to camp? What effects will that have on the other camping areas as they get displaced into those areas? What is the exact definition of camping? Many people come to the desert and ride at night, so if you come out of San Diego on a Friday night, you unload your material there in Dune Buggy Flats at ten o'clock in the evening to go for an all-night night ride, are you camping or day using or night using?

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So there are a lot of concerns about the definitions that are in that. And while we are on Dune Buggy Flats, specifically the area that's immediately adjacent to that, the southern portion of the dunes north of Interstate 8, is also in the critical habitat area. There has been corridors into what's called the Patton Valley area, a very heavily used OHV area, a great destination. It lines up with one of the canal crossings. There are about five. That access has been eliminated by Alternative 8, and we're very concerned about that and the patterns of use that will be required.

Furthermore, every study that's ever been done on PMV, I think the maximum they've ever came up with is one percent of the plants were actually affected by OHV use because OHV does not enjoy recreation where the milk-vetch live. They are trying to get into the open sand dunes, into the center parts of the dunes. So the PMV that grows along the edges and the swells and valleys on the very edges, those are transition areas. And that has been proven through the administrative closure that people will use those corridors when they're offered, and we certainly would like to see some situation where there's a corridor access or multiple corridor accesses.

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And on a fundamental level, this is an area that has been open to OHV use and heavily camped. The Dune Buggy Flats area is the destination for most San Diego visitors. They come there. Immediately as they go up on to what is the western access up and down the dune area of what's called the Sand Highway, immediately to the east of that is the primary habitat for PMV. It has been opened. It has been used, but yet it still remains such an occupied habitat, even with all of that use, that it's sacred enough that they want to now close it off to all recreation.

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So even with all of the recreation that's occurred there, as many occupied cells, and the 2005 study that showed that basically the distribution is equal whether or not there is OHV recreation in those areas, pretty much precludes the idea that PMV needs to be — that critical habitat needs to be protected to a total closure level. Certainly parts of it probably need some form of protection, but there's nothing in the law that says that they have to close all critical habitat, that we've been able to determine, and there is no reason that we can find that the areas that have been so greatly impacted but still have heavy cells during the monitoring, why those would have to be necessarily excluded if there are transition routes

available for the users to be able to get up into those dunes.

The second portion of that, the same types of concerns go with the analysis that's on the eastern side of the dunes, the northeast corner -- well, not the total northeast corner up by Mammoth Wash. It's south of 78, the Wash Road, the railroad makes the border down the eastern side, and the road that runs down that is called the Wash Road, and it gets a tremendous amount of camping, historic use in through there.

And they have determined in Alternative 8 that they want to move a no camping closure well further up north on that road than has historically been done based on bird and habitat; feel that that study is relatively weak and not brought forward real analysis of those issues. That camping has been there even with the administrative closures. The access road needs to remain and camping needs to be allowed there. Yes, you can now, according to this Alternative 8, you can still use it OHV-wise, but there is a way to distribute camping, try to keep the impacts down on the other areas because if you move that all to north Wash 25, all those people who have enjoyed that side of the dunes as a recreation area, you're just going to impact

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that more and squeeze those people into less area. So we would certainly like to see a better analysis of that, better analysis of the rainfall.

And overall we have some other problems with the critical habitat on the western edge. They did follow the circuitous route in Alternative 8 to keep to the most occupied cells of PMV, but this makes it very difficult from an administrative standpoint and from a visitor standpoint to know where I'm in, where I'm out.

Alternative 7 creates a straight line border, but we feel it goes way too deep into the dunes because its eastern boundary is based on very few occupied cells very deep into the dunes, and there are no occupied cells for quite some area to the west of that. And so if we're going to do some closures, the seven closures with the bottom being open adjacent to Dune Buggy Flats and more realistic alignment of the eastern boundary, that certainly seems to be a more plausible, workable, manageable, and certainly a species protection issue.

If people know where they can ride, they will.

And we've proven that with the administrative closures
there. Through the years, they've had these closures.

People have, to a huge extent, complied with those
closures and stayed out of the areas whether or not

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requested, but, again, they've been given access through the administrative closures that no longer exist in Alternative 8. And we're seriously concerned about that.

So I don't know how you folks now proceed, whether you can direct staff to make comments, whether you make comments, whether this needs to come back to you folks for a vote to be able to do that. And I certainly don't think there is time within the constraints of the process right now for you to do that and bring it back to this body. So certainly if you are inclined to do that, we would certainly like to see you ask for an extension to the Bureau to give yourselves more time to be able to do that.

Certainly, we're looking at that as we have to reach out to all of our users and all of the people who are not members of ASA to try to figure out how we can get to those folks, as well. So we have not made that decision as of yet whether we're going to, as an organization, ask for an extension. But we certainly would like to have your comments on this, have staff put some time into it, and requires that we're going to have to bring that back to a second meeting, we certainly would like to at least start at this point by you folks requesting a lengthening of that comment

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period. Open to any questions.

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COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Do you have anything prepared for us to just look at that sort of corresponds to the alternative that you're recommending?

JAMES BRAMHAM: We have not developed that at this point. We have just some outline type of an idea based on the comments that I made. But certainly that we would adopt portions of seven, as far as the critical habitat goes, but lessening that boundary that also removes, the rain threshold, that also removes the camping moratorium on the northeast side of the dunes in the washes down further. And so there are some of those things. Also, doesn't have closure in Buttercup or the Mammoth Wash area. So parts of Alternative 7 we like. There are other parts of Alternative 7 we don't. And, no, we have not. Am certainly glad to share that with you as soon as we've develop that. But we have not actually formalized that document at this point. We've only had this a few weeks like everybody else.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: What are your feelings on this alternative energy around the parameter of the site?

JAMES BRAMHAM: We have great concerns about that. The board is unfamiliar why that got put into of the scoping meeting. We don't remember it was ever part of any other analysis, so it was kind of thrown at us. We obviously need to look at it more to determine whether that boundary is something that will work with the use, whether it's outside the actual recreation boundary. But, again, the concerns I heard when we were in the back of the room here, now suddenly you have basically a power buffer area around the dunes. What happens to the neighbor that suddenly you have someone with an overriding decision to have something changed next door to them? Those are concerns to us.

JAMES BRAMHAM: And certainly some other mitigated area. And certainly a lot of that buffer area, especially on the east side, you close Dune Buggy Flats for camping for Presidents' Day holiday weekend, people are going to go somewhere. And some of that is they're going to try to be in some of that area, certainly outside the basic boundaries, but people will go where they can get away and get set up, so it's a concern.

CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you. We'll close the public comment, and we can discuss this issue

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ourselves.

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It looks like this is the same thing that happened with Clear Creek where there's a 90-day public comment period, but it just doesn't really work out too well with our meeting schedule because our next meeting is the end of July. Personally, I would like to have a lot more time to get into the issue and understand it and get staff's input and see if we want to provide comments. It sounds like something we might want to do, but, again, I don't have enough information at this point to make a decision of moving forward with the comments, but I'd like to hear what my colleagues have to say.

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I would agree with your position on that. I think we do need some additional time, since this is kind of the first we've had a chance to talk about it.

CHAIR WILLARD: Perhaps I can ask BLM; Mike, if you want to, or Neil was up here before. In the past BLM has allowed the Commission to submit comments post comment period. Would that be something that might be acceptable in this situation?

NEIL YAMADA: I think we would have to talk to our supervisors and run that through the chain of command and get back to you on that.

CHAIR WILLARD: That's what I figured.

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COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: So what's the back-up plan.

CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you for that. I quess the back-up plan would be for Division's input on this.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Two things, and this would certainly be up to you. I know that we've just heard some concern, and my apologies to everyone that we didn't have a working bulb in the projector. If, in fact, the Commissioners do want to show those up on the screen, that is certainly an option now that those bulbs are working.

One of the concerns that we would have is the timing of this. I know, Neil, you had mentioned that many people had indicated that they wanted to hear, get input via the Internet. My concern is that you're looking for public comments during a time frame where it's over 100 degrees in the desert. You're not going to have people be able to go out on the ground and get an understanding of what that perimeter looks like, what the closure area looks like. So that would be one of the concerns that we would have is to make sure that all members of the public have an opportunity to look at what you're proposing directly on the ground. think it is problematic at best.

1 I understand the Commission saying is there a 2 way that BLM could make an exception. I think we have to be careful doing that because BLM has got to take 3 public comments from everybody. If we start making too 4 5 many exceptions, that puts them in a difficult 6 position. So perhaps a better question would be, would 7 BLM consider an extension of public comment period for both the Commission and interested members of the 8 9 community. 10 NEIL YAMADA: We'll definitely take it forward

and get back with you on that.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I have another question. Are these alternatives set in stone at this point or can you mix and match?

NEIL YAMADA: What we're going to do is address the comments that we receive. I'm sure ASA is going to be supplying substantial written comments, as well as the rest of the public, and we will be addressing those comments in our final. That could change the outcome of the preferred alternative. It could incorporate some of the other alternatives' proposals or it may not, but we'll have to wait and see what kind of comments we receive.

KARLA NORRIS: Karla Norris, BLM. If you want an extension on the time period, just write a letter to

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Mr. Abbott and formally request that. That would probably be the proper way to do that.

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CHAIR WILLARD: Deputy Director, was Division going to be submitting comments?

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: The Division will be submitting comments.

Another option, if the Commission so chooses, would be to have a meeting. We could have a meeting by phone. So if you wanted to try to do something within the time frame, you could. It's a bit more challenging technically, as we're looking at summer coming on, to get everybody together, but it's an option.

these up on the screen now that the projector is working just so everybody can see it, maybe run through it real quick. You don't have to go through the whole program, but just kind of an overview very quickly so that the public can see what we're talking about here, and then that might spur some more comment.

NEIL YAMADA: While we're waiting for that, I'll address one of the questions that was asked by Jim on the renewable energy development and what we have in there for Alternative 8 and why we address that in the plan. Basically, number one, we are a multiple-use agency, and we have to address multiple uses of public

- 1 lands. And, number two, there is an Executive Order by
- 2 President Obama that says we need to address it in the
- 3 | plan, so that's why it's in there.
- 4 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: And how come it wasn't in
- 5 other alternatives?
- 6 NEIL YAMADA: I think it's in all of the
- 7 | alternatives. It's just there are varied alternatives
- 8 for the --
- 9 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: It is, okay.
- 10 NEIL YAMADA: I brought my book. There is about
- an inch thick book of maps, and it has all of the
- 12 | alternatives for alternative energy.
- Also, while we're waiting, there was one step in
- 14 | the process for planning on this plan that's a little
- 15 | bit different than other plans. And that's after the
- 16 Record of Decision, this plan goes to court, back to
- 17 | Susan Illston, for her review, and so that's an
- 18 | additional process that we'll be going through once the
- 19 Record of Decision is signed.
- 20 CHAIR WILLARD: Explain that again.
- 21 NEIL YAMADA: We don't have it in our plan.
- 22 | It's something we should probably add. We got a
- 23 | comment on that. The process that spurred this was the
- 24 | initial lawsuits, and so one of the requirements is
- 25 once we finish the complete plan and have a Record of

- 1 Decision, we have to submit that back to the court for 2 the judge's review. 3 CHAIR WILLARD: So everything you do is subject to the judge's approval? 4 5 NEIL YAMADA: Yes. CHAIR WILLARD: And the judge can change things? 6 7 NEIL YAMADA: I don't know what the judge would do. I don't speak for the court. 8 DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Neil, could you find 9 10 yourself in a position that where the judge were to 11 rule one way or another, it would force you to go back 12 and reopen the entire planning process again? 13 NEIL YAMADA: That's a possibility. 14 COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Just in your assessment, 15 if it gets to court -- and you're saying it will go to 16 court -- the judge can say pretty much yes or no, 17 either accept the plan or throw the plan out and have 18 to go back. The judge can't actually articulate 19 changes in the plan themselves from the judicial bench; 20 is that correct? 2.1 NEIL YAMADA: I believe you're correct. 2.2 KARLA NORRIS: Karla Norris, BLM, again. They 23 cannot do that. They can't say, no, you can't pick 24 Alternative 8, you have to pick Alternative 7.
 - What they can do, though, is decide whether or

1	not to accept parts of the plan or throw out parts of
2	the plan. So, for example, we're in some other
3	litigation on the West Mojave Plan, the judge has said,
4	okay, these parts are probably pretty good but we don't
5	like these things, and they may ask us to go back and
6	look at those parts again. Does that make sense?
7	COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: It does, but it seems like
8	it throws the whole public process, the whole NEPA
9	process on its ear when one or two individuals make
10	decisions. Arbitrary and capricious comes to mind.
11	KARLA NORRIS: I'm not saying arbitrary and
12	capricious. I'm just saying it's our system of checks
13	and balances.
14	CHAIR WILLARD: Okay. Do you want to walk us
15	through the PowerPoint presentation quickly?
16	(Projected PowerPoint presentation made by BLM.)
17	CHAIR WILLARD: Commissioners, any questions?
18	Thank you.
19	Deputy Director, you had mentioned setting up a
20	special meeting or call to deal with comments prior to
21	the June 23rd date. How would that work?
22	DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: We would identify a date
23	between now and June 23rd. We would give a 10-day
24	public notice and then identify locations around the
25	state where the public could go to, so any of your

- 1 offices or respective residences or State Park facilities where you would be, as well as members of 2 3 the public, and then we would be able to conference via phone and have the dialogue and hold the Commission 4 5 meeting that way. It's a little staff intensive, but 6 it could be done. But, again, maybe, as Karla had 7 noted, perhaps if we could also write a letter to Jim 8 Abbott, the State Director, that might also be a 9 possibility, that you can consider asking for an 10 extension. 11
 - COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I'd like to make a motion to write a letter to BLM requesting a 90-day extension for comments for the public and also the Commission.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Second.

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CHAIR WILLARD: Ninety days. I'm sure BLM wants to get on with their program here. When is our meeting in July?

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: I think it's July 28 and 29.

CHAIR WILLARD: Forty-five day extension request would give us the room we need personally, would give the public more room. I'm afraid if we ask for a doubling of the period, we're just going to not get anywhere with it. So I think I'd just like to maybe be a little bit more realistic on the time frame. Does

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     anyone have any other thoughts on that?
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            COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: That sounds good.
            COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I'll amend my motion then
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     to request a 45-day extension.
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            CHAIR WILLARD: Any other discussion on that
     motion? Call for the vote. All those in favor?
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            (Commissioners simultaneously voted.)
            CHAIR WILLARD: So moved.
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            There's always the possibility -- it's a coin
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     toss probably whether we get an extension or not.
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     what if we don't, June 23rd comes and goes and we
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     haven't been able to submit comments, so do we want to
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     have a Plan B? Do we want to take the Deputy Director
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     up on the offer of having a phone conversation, phone
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    meeting?
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            COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: I think we should have
     that contingency.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: The question, Deputy
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     Director, when you said staff intensive, you mean every
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     one of those sites that you talked about, you would
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     have to have one of your people there?
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            DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Yes, just one. But we
     need to be able to make sure that we don't run into
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     issues like we ran into today in terms of technological
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     problems.
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OHMVR COMMISSION MEETING

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Are we fulfilling the requirements of the law by doing that or can we do it with less?

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DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: We would just limit the number of locations, so we would make locations available, perhaps one in Southern California, somewhere in central California, and somewhere here in Sacramento, as well.

CHIEF JENKINS: The key on that is that any place where you were located, the public would need to be able to join you. So if there was a place in Southern California, perhaps at one of our State Parks or just a public meeting room we put in a local county, government facilities, and two or three of you were close enough to go there, then we would set up a conference line there, and then the public could join you there. So each place where one of the commissioners were on the phone line we would need to provide access to the public to join you there.

CHAIR WILLARD: I'll throw this out. I think potentially, underscore the word potential.

Potentially there is another way of accomplishing the goal of the Commission getting comments in, but I'd like to hear Counsel's and Deputy Director's comments and, of course, my colleagues on this one, is that the

1 Commission could direct the Chair to work with Deputy 2 Director to submit comments prior to the date. But the 3 problem with that is the Commission then doesn't really have the opportunity to review the comments. But that 4

I'd like to hear from staff on that.

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Counselor, is that something you think that we could do? I know we talked about that before.

is potentially I think something that might be doable.

ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: Yes, that's something you could do. The Commission as a whole would probably need to at least provide some general direction to the Chair in terms of the things that the Commission policy-wise might be thinking of so the Chair has some idea of how to do that.

The other option, of course, is the committee approach, as well. But, again, the committee approach, in order to deal with the feedback loop question so the whole Commission basically blesses whatever is sent, would still need to have some basic policy direction in terms of what the Commission as a whole is thinking about, concerns it might be having based on the presentation or any other reviews.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: My concern is that we, as a Commission, are not all that familiar with his hugely complex problem and even your staff probably has

1 limitations, as well. The people seem, the experts 2 maybe aren't in this room, some of them are, 3 Jim Bramham, and people in ASA, people in San Diego that have been going there for years and years and 4 5 understand this issue. I think we need to figure out some way of including the people in San Diego, at least 6 7 Southern California, extremely heavily into this process to get their input. I mean I don't see how 8 9 we're going to be able to really do a real good job of

making comments without their input.

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- DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Well, I think, as we did hear from BLM, is they have had three public meetings. One was in San Diego I believe on April 13th; another one was in El Centro; and the other one was in Phoenix, Arizona. So I think the people have been attending. Again, the only point that I would raise is looking out on the ground and being able to really understand it, but that may be a moot point if what you're saying is the public already knows.
- COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: How many people do we get to these meetings?
- NEIL YAMADA: In San Diego, we had about 160.

 In El Centro we had about 40 or 50. And in Phoenix, we had about 100 people. And ASA helped us out by sending out mass e-mails for people to attend. We put it on

our website. It was on a news release. It was in newspapers, so forth, Internet.

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request?

KARLA NORRIS: And don't forget that at the beginning of this process, there was a public scoping process to say what are your thoughts and what direction should we go.

I have a suggestion that we discussed, Phil and I, very briefly. It is an option of an agency to ask and request to be a cooperating agency. And it's not too late in the process to do that. What this would do for you is it would allow you to be in some of the meetings where we're looking at the comments as they come in from the ASA, from the public meetings and that type of thing. And you would be able to be in there while we're talking about it and represent your agency officially. It might help you with this feedback loop issue in that some of the comments that you're concerned about compiling are probably going to come from other sources. So you would be there when we're looking at those comments and discussing them and trying to come up with the final alternative. Anyway, it's just a thought. We're certainly open to that. CHAIR WILLARD: That sounds like it might be

helpful. So, Deputy Director, could you make that

1 DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Yes, we could do that on 2 behalf of the Division and the Commission. We could do 3 that if the Commission is amenable. CHAIR WILLARD: Do we need a motion to do that 4 5 or is that something you could do? We're happy to make 6 one. 7 DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: I don't think we need 8 one, no. 9 CHAIR WILLARD: Okay. Well, any other thoughts? 10 Does anyone have any clear direction here because I 11 don't. I would love to be able to get comments in. 12 Personally, I'm just not up to speed on this, just 13 getting this the other day and not really having the 14 time to get into it and probably a lot more background information that I'd like to review. And the concept 15 16 of the Chair working with the Division to make 17 comments, I mean I don't even know if we know enough to 18 give the Chair direction on what is important and 19 what's not because we don't really have that. So 20 that's probably not workable. 2.1 DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: So perhaps we can just 2.2 keep you in the loop and provide you updates and let 23 you know if there are other meetings, how many people

attended, what some of the feedback was.

CHAIR WILLARD: That's what I'm thinking.

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- thought of having a special meeting, that's just a real burden. I think I'm more inclined now to rely on Division getting comments in that I'm sure would be well thought out and appropriate. And we'd like to just be kept in the loop. Does anyone have any other
 - (Break taken from 12:00 to 1:08 p.m.)

AGENDA ITEM - 1:00 PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

thoughts than that? Very good. Thank you.

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CHAIR WILLARD: This is the afternoon session of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation meeting.

We're going to start with the 1:00 p.m. public comment period. So if you haven't filled out the blue form, please do so and hand it in over here, and you can get your turn at the mike.

JAMES BRAMHAM: Thank you. I had a CD that I'd like to turn on see if we can get. In the Imperial Sand Dunes, it is cut in half in the lower section by Interstate 8 that runs from Yuma to San Diego. And also through that same valley runs the canal, the All American Canal that brings Colorado River water into the Imperial Valley. And when I was on the Commission, and for ten years during that period of time, there was a question about access from one side of this freeway and canal to the other. And people would camp in the

Buttercup area, which in this picture, is the dunes on the south side. On the other side of those dunes, pretty much about a mile beyond those is Mexico. The large power line is actually on the south side of the freeway. To the north in part of the dunes lies the All American Canal, north of the freeway and the other portion is south.

But it created a barrier of travel for people who wanted to camp in the Buttercup area and recreate in Dune Buggy Flats or Gordon's Well area or vice-versa. So the Commission in the grants process granted over a million dollars to build a bridge that would cross this canal. And the concern was that at that particular time the IID, who owns the canal, Imperial Irrigation District, said we are going to realign that canal. We're going to realign it or do something with it in the future, and we're not sure that we can continue that access.

Well, in the last couple of years, there's been a push to line that canal. It had historically been dug through the sand and lined with a natural lining material, bentonite material, and then water flowed through that. Much of that water seeped through it, got into the local ground water, was lost to agricultural uses. The folks in San Diego said we'd

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really like to have that water. So San Diego agreed to pay the majority of the cost of lining this canal through the dunes, cement lining it so that the water percolation would stop, and therefore they could at the far end of the canal system pump that water for domestic uses into San Diego.

Well, the realignment of that canal was going to miss the bridge that OHV had paid for and therefore create another island situation where you could not have that access. And so I'm going to see what jump picture we have here. So these are pictures of this actual construction of this new canal, gives you an idea of how deep and the sand condition. They're actually digging this canal right through the dunes. You can see the sand in the foreground there, using Caterpillar equipment, double things and just excavating.

Now, one of the major problems with the canal project was they also had to continue to supply water the entire time they were doing this canal project.

All throughout the canal, they dug new sections and then flooded those or abandoned the old or as in this section, they actually drove piles right down the middle of the old canal and kept the canal water on one side, built the canal on this side, and then

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subsequently flooded this side and realigned the other, an enormous project. Each one of those pipes you see in the picture is a separate water pump to alleviate the hydraulic pressures from behind that concrete and just lines of these generators running to power that.

And, again, there's a section of the canal where they have diverted the water to half and do the opposite and go the other way.

This picture taken from the top of Test Hill, which is the most southern portion of the Dunes north of Interstate 8, and so this is a place that's enjoyed by the folks who camp in both the Olgiby area and Gordon's Well area. You're looking down the hill at Test Hill. I think my next picture has OHV at the bottom climbing up the Test Hill; the new alignment of the canal going around the corner. You can see Interstate 8, and to the left just out of that picture is the Buttercup area, which is all open OHV. The smoke you see in the background is Mexico's contribution to the PM-10 problem in Imperial County. That's dump burning in Mexico. That's how close we are to Mexico. Pretty much the high line, the power line in the background is running right down the border.

So this is a view of camping and the canal

construction that's looking toward the Cargo Muchacho

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Mountains. The BLM worked with the contractors, worked with IID to make sure this bridge would be replaced. It cost us \$1.2 million to build the first bridge. Because of the abandoned canal situation, they were going to have to replace that. It certainly didn't cost the contract that kind of money because they were already in the area doing the work. But they have completed that bridge. They allowed access the entire time during construction, and so still to this day. We really appreciate the Bureau's effort.

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This is what ASA wanted to point out today, that the Bureau had worked diligently hard to not only continue to provide that access but to provide it while the construction was going on, and it does lead right to the Mexican border.

You go right across that bridge, and you're right on the Mexican border, which now has a fence line which runs all the way down. And then you can go over to the Buttercup area and recreate. But just to know that \$1.2 million that was spent in that area that was in jeopardy of being lost bridging over a dry canal, now has a bridge that connects, and opportunity still exists. And then that connects to one of the few shared-use right of ways across an interstate anywhere in California because as you come across that bridge,

then you're on the bridge that actually goes across Interstate 8, as well. So you're on a shared-use dual system bridge when you get across that. We're good, unless there are any questions. Thank you.

NELL LANGFORD: Dr. Nell Langford, thank you Do the gentleman who thinks that we're saying to him, didn't we make it hard enough for you yet, to you off-roaders out there, well, you make it awfully hard for us. We're getting a lot of harassment. Before I go into that, just let me tell you some of the other ways you're making it hard for us. \$6 million a year skimmed off the fuel tax that would go to counties and cities that are really hurting, and it makes me pay more tax; the noise around the clock; you've heard about the dust that's health threatening, it's unsafe for kids to play in Oceano Beach. You're digging out a ramp, and you're plowing down the foredunes. This is all making it really rough for us.

In terms of your EIR for this property in the south county land, you cannot do that EIR because the Public Resources Code says you can't do anything if it's in litigation, and it is in litigation. Friends of Oceano Dunes had a lawsuit, but they chose to drop it because the judge was about to rule that the area that is owned by the County of San Luis Obispo is

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a buffer area. It goes all the way to Pier Avenue, and the judge would not change that situation whatsoever.

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In terms of the harassment, a member of Friends of Oceano Dunes who is trying to steal our name, Save Beach Now, what an insult; identity theft. You give them money. You actually grant them money; goes to my beach house and have my tenants write letters to the county about substandard conditions; and even your ranger in uniform comes to my customers and says is there anything wrong with your house. And my customers are so intimidated, asked for their money back, and they can't stay because the ranger further said to them, and I have an affidavit, we are watching this house, and we are looking for any infraction.

Not only is this intimidating, I also would like to ask you, under the Public Resources Code, to give me back that money because your agency is responsible for turning away my customer. And this harassment is all the way up and all the way down and it's because I have a show on public access television, and you can see it at SaveBeachandDunes.org. And I will not stop my show, and I will not allow you to deprive me of my free speech no matter how much harassment you give me.

Thank you.

KATRINA DOLINSKY: Good afternoon,

Commissioners, again. The issue I'm talking about right now has to do with an issue that came up today. The San Luis Obispo County Tribune, a newspaper, has now distinguished San Luis Obispo County as the ninth most polluted county in the state. Now, ozone is a major contributor, factor, but also is mentioned Nipomo Mesa particulate matter. Some of it can be resolved with your help.

The problem we have is that you have already invited -- OHV has invited thousands of people through the Internet to come to three major events this spring and summer on the Oceano Dunes State Vehicle Recreational Area without county permission. Now, the county has 40 percent of the land that is used for OHV activity. And they use this for access into the OHV SVRA area, but there is an agreement that's done month to month since the original operation agreement has ended in 2008, 45-year agreement, but I have not seen any documentation of written permission, prior permission that's supposed to be given to the local agency, which is the county, to have any of these sponsored events. And this is in our operational agreement. You can go up and look at it. It's a bad copy that I have. It does state that this agreement: Shall not nor shall any interest therein or thereunder

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be assigned, mortgaged, authenticated, or transferred either by state or operation of law; nor shall state let or sublet or grant, any licenses or permits with respect to the use and occupancy of said property or any portion thereof without the written consent of the local agency first had and obtained.

This is a legal document that you can actually have and find out about, and it's something that I believe should be limited in scope as far as the OHV activity, especially when it impacts the Nipomo Mesa residents. Thank you.

AMY GRANAT: Good afternoon. Amy Granat, on behalf of my new coalition, Disabled Outdoor Recreation Coalition. And you're all receiving a handout, which I won't read the entire thing because you are all capable of doing so yourself. But I will begin the statement as I believe there is a form of discrimination that has heretofore been unrecognized, and that is the discrimination against disabled people for the lack of motorized access, and all disabled people lose their rights of access completely when it comes to closing vast areas of land to motorized access. Congressional Wilderness designations, Inventoried Roadless Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, or rules such as the Travel Management Rule, particularly Subpart A, represent land

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1 management plans that exclude the needs of a 2 significant section of the population. 3 ever-increasing restrictions against motorized access by land management agencies constitutes a practice of 4 5 discrimination that has heretofore been unrecognized. And discrimination, I do recognize, is a very strong 6 7 term, but limiting access only to those that are the 8 fitness and most able is a very real problem that has 9 not only been allowed to persist, but it's been allowed 10 to flourish. What we have created in our society is an 11 elitist level in our society. For example, the very 12 nice woman who came up this morning and declared she 13 was a rider on two wheels, but under her own power, 14 that is an opportunity to me that I will never have for 15 the rest of my life. I recognize and applaud her 16 ability to do so, but to limit my motorized access 17 because I am unable to do so is a very real form of 18 discrimination, and there are a lot of other people. 19 may be here before you, but the people who benefit from 20 motorized recreation number in the thousands or 2.1 millions in our state. We have motorized recreation 2.2 groups that have formed for disabled veterans, for 23 example. And yet none of this when it comes to 24 Wilderness Designation and Inventoried Roadless, 25 et cetera, has ever been recognized. This is a very

real need that they have.

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I do recognize, and many others, that there are special areas of the country that deserve some form of protection from development but not protection from the very people that actually own the land, every member of American society. And as long as the disabled are excluded, and we are not considered in the form of allowing motorized access, then we are not including them in the plans.

A very really pet peeve for me is the seemingly insistence on what is called quiet recreation. I don't really understand what that term means because I've never seen it defined in a dictionary, but it has come to take a place of preference on top of other forms of recreation. For example, we can't have a trail because it might interfere with someone else's quiet recreation. The thousands and thousands of acres of wilderness designated currently in the state are nothing but quiet recreation. They are prohibited to There are very, very few roads that admit us. why it was classified originally, designated as wilderness, and yet my trails are getting taken away, the only ones that I can use, because someone has said that quiet recreation does not include a motor. jeep happens to be extremely quiet, and Chairman

Willard has talked today about the electric

motorcycles. There are other options, and there is no

need to castigate one form of recreation underneath

seemingly that isn't as good as another.

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I recognize that it is not enough to just complain. You have to do something and form a solution, and so I've created something called Motorized Mobility, and I'll let you guys read it on your own. It's a way of designating areas and making sure there is a parity of opportunity, and I use that word parity quite importantly. We need equality. We need to recognize this is a very real function of our recreation.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Amy, have you ever applied the ADA law to what you're talking about?

AMY GRANAT: Yes, I have. I've actually done quite a bit of research and talked with some attorneys about it. And ADA really applies to built environments, and there is a Section 504, which the ADA rules were taken from, that applies to federal agencies. And the problem that we have is that it doesn't recognize -- it talks about recreation but not specifically trail-based recreation. So, for example, there are white water rafting programs, and there is a parity of opportunity for disabled people in white

water rafting, but it has not gone over to motorized recreation. I don't know why. I've talked to a few people about it. They don't seem to know why. It could be that nobody has ever asked. environments and campgrounds, I was told recently that we might want to apply in the wilderness areas if there is a camping area that may not be fully developed that I don't have access to. That may be a way to get access to it.

MICHAEL DAMASO: Good afternoon, I'm Michael Damaso, a member of Merced Four-By-Four Motion. I'm hear to talk about the trail management plans and what's happening with the seasonal closures. It not only affects my off-road recreation, it affects my hunting. I lost six weeks of quail season. I lost all but one week of turkey season. Friends of mine with hounds have lost two months of the three months of fox and bobcat season. So it's affecting a lot of people that don't even know about it. The Hounds Club didn't know about anything, any of this stuff was not brought out to hunters as to what was going on.

This is what's really upsetting is even in the areas on one area, there are several forests that use the wet weather closer. They have closed it on the Stanislaus. They've took a -- put a wet weather to

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close it in the middle of the summer, not during the winter when the wet weather closure was supposed to be, so when everybody disagreed with it. That's why I say that the purpose and needs, statements for these projects limit the scope so much that they've already got outcome determined before we even go to the public process, and that's my comment today. Thank you.

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KATHLEEN MICK: Good afternoon, Kathleen Mick, U.S. Forest Service. After last meeting, Keaton came back to the office, and we heard a lot of comments about attendance at the meeting and different things. And so I guess what I'd offer to say is that if folks and any of the public have an issue with the Forest Service, they can pick up the phone and give us a call at any time.

The other thing I want to do is share a little story. And how the story goes is that two people are sitting at a table and there's an orange in the middle, and they both really want this orange. So they start arguing over the orange: I want the orange; no, I want the orange; no, I really want the orange; no, I want the orange more. And so they decide that the best thing that they can do is come to an agreement that they cut the orange in half, and they can each have half of the orange, and that was their best solution.

So then the next day they run into each other again, and the one person says to the other, man, why did you really want that orange so bad, and the one person said, well, I wanted the orange because I wanted to squeeze it and make juice. And the other person said, wow, if I had only known. The only reason I wanted the orange is because I wanted the rind so I could make marmalade. Thank you.

DAVE PICKETT: Dave Pickett, District 36, Motorcycle Sports Committee. Couple of things, the Forest Service planning rule that was held earlier this month, the meeting in Sacramento, was very well attended. We did breakout groups, but one of the things came across on the plan was a lack of identification for recreation. And through this process, that got elevated and talking to the senior member there, it was a huge issue that they were going to take back and add it back into it, at least that's what I was told.

I also wanted to say something again as a reminder, Deer Creek Hills, where the prior Deputy Director made a proposal, Dave Weidel, for funding to the Commission in which there were funds that were allocated, that's getting to be over five years old now. So I want to keep it upfront that we'd like our

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monies back one of these days.

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Also, Carnegie and that particular lawsuit, I, as a member of the public, would really like to know how much money of our Trust Fund dollars went for fighting that battle and continuing on. I think the public has a right to know what the Attorney General's Office is charging the Division. And when and if this comes to an end, that the Division and the Commission can go after restitution on legal fees on this particular situation. I don't think it's fair to the OHV community to have to front the bill for yet another suit filed to shut down this wonderful form of recreation. Thank you very much.

Chairman. My name is Jerry Fouts. I'm the AMA congressman from Northern California, Northern Nevada, essentially District 36, and I'm here to talk to you about the culture of off-highway vehicle recreation and how that particular culture interfaces with the places that we ride. The places that we ride are just simply not sustainable to that current culture anymore. And for me that culture is that thin thread of accountability, responsibility, doing the right thing that runs from administrative processes to law enforcement to resource management, through volunteer

organizations like CORVA, District 36, and end up with the end user, who is just a guy that goes riding that day. And when that guy goes riding that day, he doesn't have the information, he doesn't have the education, he doesn't have a lot of the tools that's necessary to have a good off-highway vehicle experience that's going to be good for the places that we ride.

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OHMVR COMMISSION MEETING

There is a way to solve these issues. issues have to start at the top with the OHV Division. There are law enforcement issues, a lot of gray issues that cause negative things to happen in that culture. They keep continue to get carried on. We need to have ranger contacts that instead of confrontation, they need to be contacts of information and learning points, and we can do that. We need to change the culture of motorcycle, that culture, to something that everybody can ride and understand what the rules are and know how to recreate properly. I really believe that, and I think it can be done. But we have to put together a Commission, a group, some kind of working group to discover what the priorities are and start turning that aircraft carrier of that negative culture now; otherwise, it's not going to be around for us in 20 years.

The second thing is the strategic plan. I was

really impressed with the strategic plan that the Division put together, and I would suggest this. gave each one of you a document. I would suggest that you let people know what a good job you are doing. only people that know about the strategic plan and the Off-Highway Vehicle Commission and the Division are people in this room.

On May the 20th, you have a really good opportunity on the steps of the Capitol with the big giant rigs from all the factories at Hangtown to come up with an idea of a way to tell them what you're doing. And I'm a little hesitant to tell you how to do business, but I put together a draft resolution of how you could do that business, and how you could tell the world that you're doing a good job. And I would really hope that you would consider doing that. And a couple of days later, what you could do is tell the people in Hangtown. Those are the people that you've got to start changing the culture. We need to ask for their help. They want to help, but it's got to start with the top. The State has to help them do their help, and I think they will. So I hope you consider that resolution.

And the last thing I'll say is in this time of sedentary lifestyles and kids that can't fix their own

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bicycles, the off-highway experience is a shining example of problem solving and personal health. Thank you.

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TOM TAMMONE: Tom Tammone, trying to make this quick, obviously. First of all, as far as the accusations that I heard today about harassment, well, as an activist, I go by the old Air Force saying: If you're not taking flak, you're not over the target. So I really hope those accusations are false because for me, that just means I'm winning whenever I'm involved with the issue. I just don't let them bother me.

But as far as the Trust Fund, I'm not happy about it either. And I've ridden on the doors pretty hard and been making a lot of noise about it. Glad to hear Dave Pickett came up here with District 36 and at least mentioned it. I believe there was \$50 million taken out under some sort of settlement I wasn't involved in; half of it got back. The State doesn't have a really good payback schedule. So I don't think you can really call that a loan. As a private citizen, I'm going to declare the State as default on this loan. So far they haven't provided us with any way they're going to pay it back. And it needs to be paid back before SB 742 sunsets. I'm not going to want to see any money going to this program if we don't see all of

1 our money getting back by the time this program 2 sunsets. Flat out, if you're not going to spend the 3 money the way you're supposed to, don't take it, don't tax it. Sorry, that's the way I feel about it as a 4 5 taxpayer. I just paid a very large tax bill.

I've been beating on you guys pretty hard about the public speaking time because I haven't felt represented by some of our core organizations. glad to hear you're concerned about the RAMP process, and I want to see more public comment for that. I hope that you apply that to your own house.

Other than that, I don't really got much to say. But I'm telling you, I really wish you guys were paid because I could beat on you a little harder as far as the Commission giving us more time to speak. Maybe we need to take a look at how the appointments are made, including the Deputy Director, everyone, maybe even things out a little bit more. Thank you.

FRED WILEY: Good afternoon, thank you for the opportunity to speak. I'm Fred Wiley, and at this time I'm representing the California Nevada Snowmobile Association and the American Council of Snowmobile Associations. You're being handed an information book that was developed by these groups so that we could tell the truth and present the facts about the

MINUTES - UNAPPROVED

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snowmobile industry, its people, and things that go on. The book was developed because we were continuously running into organizations that wanted to spread things that were not true about what we do. So we decided it was important to develop this, present the scientific data and the facts behind it, so when it comes time for you to make a decision, you can refer back to this book and get the real data around this industry.

The second thing I'd like to speak about, is last Monday, the OHV community under the group of the California League of Off-Road Voters had a lobby day in the Capitol. There were over 90 people that showed up for that day, including two Commissioners, which I would like to thank personally for making it. There were moms, grandchildren, grandpas and all different kinds of folks that took that day off out of their work life and their other lives to go and walk the halls of the Capitol and explain to the legislators who we are and what we do. This event has been going on for quite some time, I understand 15 to 18 years. I've only been involved for just a few of those years, but it's been very, very successful.

Again, next year we'll offer the invitation to the Commissioners, as I did at the last meeting, for you to attend and walk with the OHV community into your

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1 own legislator's office, talk the talk, and walk the 2 walk and see how you can really accomplish a great 3 deal. Again, thank you for the opportunity, and we will talk to you later. 4

CHAIR WILLARD: That concludes the public comment period.

AGENDA ITEM V(A) PROPOSED 2010 DESERT PROTECTION ACT

CHAIR WILLARD: I'd like to move on to Business Item 5(A), which is a briefing from Mr. James Peterson, Deputy State Director, regarding the proposed California Desert Protection Act of 2010, Senate Bill 2921.

Mr. Peterson, welcome.

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DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Thank you for having me. Let me start by saying this bill took over three years to develop, and that's a little bit more time than I think I'm allotted today, so I will move quickly and try to highlight some of the key issues.

What I'd like to start with is a very brief overview of the bill. Like I mentioned, we worked on this for over three years. A fair number of people in this room contributed some really excellent ideas to the legislation. Overall, the bill attempts to do three things. It identifies conservation areas in the

California desert. It identifies recreation areas to be preserved in the desert, and also deals with some of the renewable energy challenges that we've been facing over the last year or so as we have seen a number of wind and solar project applications come in and seek to be developed.

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The bill tries to create a delicate balance of these varying interests. They are all important, and the Senator's view on these is that there is an appropriate place for each one of them, and each one of these is a valid use of the desert. We just need to figure out exactly where those places are.

What our bill does is establishes two national monuments. The first one is the Mojave Trails National Monument. The purpose behind this monument in particular was that there was a number of parcels of land, overall about 600,000 acres of former railroad lands in the California desert, that were acquired predominantly with project donor dollars and handed over to the public, to the federal government. These 600,000 acres were handed over with the intent of preserving them in perpetuity and not to be developed on. They would not have been handed over by private donors had that not been the case. There were also some additional federal dollars that were used to

purchase these lands with a fund called the Water and Land Conservation Fund, so the intent of even the use of those dollars was conservation.

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Unfortunately, there was not any statutory restriction on the BLM that would have limited the development of any kind of facility on these lands. This doesn't come to light until relatively recently that there were applications in on these lands, and there was no statutory right within the BLM to deny the applications from being processed. So what we saw is a number of these acres, predominantly between Barstow and Needles along Route 66, where renewable energy applications for projects ranging in size from two to three thousand acres up to close to 20,000 acres, a lot of them covering pieces of land that were purchased for conservation, there were applications that were proceeding.

Senator Feinstein was pretty alarmed by this, especially because she was one of the ones that put together this deal to conserve these lands. worked with various interests over the last year in particular, including the Renewable Energy Industry Association to find out ways that we can both keep these projects moving forward, not necessarily on these particular pieces of land.

So we came up with a monument that originally was 2.4 million acres in size. It's been scaled back now to 941,000 acres. Of those acres, 266,000 acres are former Catelles, former railroad lands that were acquired and donated to the federal government.

Because it's in a checkerboard pattern, the 266,000 acres we're talking about actually represent a large view shed that's well over half a million acres.

Still, amongst the rest of 941,000 acres, you have a number of areas of critical environmental concern.

So the actual footprints of land that were intended for potential renewable energy development is nowhere near what the original outline for the monument was. It's actually pretty small. We're looking at potentially maybe 300,000 acres roughly of land that might otherwise be considered for renewable energy development that the monument would seek to protect for conservation purposes.

The second monument, the Sand to Snow National Monument, is located between Joshua Tree National Park and San Bernardino National Forest. That's 134,000 acres, most of which, roughly 95 percent of which, is in some conservation status, either in private hands with private organizations or with the Forest Service or BLM. The biggest piece of it is the Big Morongo

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ACEC, which is a really interesting piece of land because it's the convergence of three different climates, essentially. You've got the high desert, the low desert, and the coastal influence. So in that space of land, you have one of the densest populations of bird species in the entire United States. It's estimated at 250 different bird species right there. It goes from the desert floor near Palm Springs all the way up to the highest peaks in Southern California, Mount San Gorgonio. Pacific Crest Trail runs through this area, and it's widely supported by a number of the cities, various business groups, and different interests around the Coachella Valley, as well as in the Morongo Valley, Yucca Valley.

The management provisions for both the Mojave

Trails as well as the Sand to Snow are nearly
identical. The intent is to maintain the land as it
appears today. The existing designated route system
that traverses through these areas we aim to protect.

One of the purposes listed very specifically in the
charter, which are identified in the statute for these
new monuments, is that off-road recreation on
designated routes is one of the purposes of the
monuments. That's pretty unique. There aren't other
monuments that state off-road recreation vehicle use on

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designated routes as a purpose. But that's something that we felt was important so that users of those trails can continue to use them just as they do today.

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Also, in these monuments to be created, there will be management plans that will be mandated. In the mandate created in the legislation, there must be an off-road recreation use in these areas. There's not any discretion given to the management agencies whether or not to permit that. Where there is some flexibility allotted to the advisory commissions and to the BLM is to determine exactly where those designated routes are and should be.

One of the issues that came up was whether or not we could go ahead and lock in every single trail as is today. That was, in fact, the original draft of the legislation. What we found, though, was that the regulatory agencies were somewhat concerned about that language, as well as various different user groups because there might be trails that really aren't vital today and might actually threaten resources, and other trails that don't exist today and routes that don't exist today that might be needed and could be recommended through the management plan development. So we didn't want to exclude the possibilities of even potential new routes.

The other piece of the legislation that I think is going to be of particular interest to the recreational-use community is the creation of five off-road recreation areas that will be statutorily recognized. Those include approximately 344,000 acres of land that are currently in BLM off-road areas that have management recognition but don't have statutory recognition. And the goal behind that is that we wanted to create some parity between wilderness areas and off-road recreation areas. We felt that if there were lands being set aside in perpetuity for permanent conservation, that the same kind of recognition should be given to off-road recreation areas. Off-road recreation obviously is not the only purpose behind places like Johnson Valley, but it is one of the most important uses there.

Another reason why we felt like the creation of these off-road recreation areas was important, the statutory recognition, was that we are all aware of the situation at Johnson Valley and the potential threats there that there may be an expansion of the Twentynine Palms Base. It's an issue that Senator Feinstein has taken very seriously and has met on numerous occasions with the Department of Defense on.

We recognize, as do many other members of

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Congress, there are definitely military training needs that the Marines have, and Johnson Valley may be part of the equation there. What we ultimately agree with the military to do is that they agree to study additional alternatives beyond the alternatives that they identified, whereby a portion of Johnson Valley would stay in recreational use in perpetuity as one of these statutorily recognized off-road areas. A portion would go to the Marines for their exclusive use and a third area would be a joint use.

Initially, the joint use area seemed to be farfetched, but we learned from experience that in Mexico there is a similar situation. And the reason why it makes more sense that you can do something like this is that what the Marines need Johnson Valley for is only a limited number of days each year. I think it's approximately 12 days a year that are active training, moving from point A to point B through the base and potentially onto Johnson Valley. So there is not a need to close the entire area off for 365 days a year.

What they will be studying is whether or not they can use dud producing ordnance so there is no public safety threat, whether they can remove any potential hazards caused by those 12 days of training

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each year, and allow the rest of the area to remain open for recreational uses for those days when they're not training. They would need some time to set up and break down the equipment and the various training facilities, but we still think that that's going to allow for approximately ten to eleven months a year that the Johnson Valley portion of it could be used for recreational users. They are also interested in providing some additional rangers to help supplant the resources that the BLM has had. We know that BLM has always struggled to have sufficient rangers in the area. I think we had some DOD resources to help that would definitely address some of the concerns that we've had for the limited funding we've been able to get for BLM.

That brings us next to the wilderness areas.

When we first began with this exercise, we were approached by wilderness organizations who wanted to take the wilderness study areas around Fort Irwin and make them into permanent wilderness. The original Desert Protection Act said that those areas should be studied for ten years, from 1994 to 2004, and that BLM should make a recommendation on whether or not they should be a wilderness.

Ultimately what BLM did was to say that the area

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should be wilderness if Congress thinks it should be wilderness. We immediately wrote to the Department of Defense, this is the very first thing we did as we began exploring this all piece of legislation, and asked them what their thoughts were about these areas becoming wilderness. And this is the Katie Mountains, Soda Mountains, Kingston, Avawatz, and Dove Springs areas.

The DOD took quite awhile to get back to us. Ultimately they said that the area north of the base was of less a concern, but the Soda Mountains and Katies need additional timelines. So after two years from sending us a letter, we heard back from them that those areas are not a concern. I think the original thought was potentially look for opportunities to go from Twentynine Palms to Fort Irwin. That doesn't seem particularly feasible so their concerns about those areas were abated.

We then are working with this idea of the national monument, Mojave Trails National Monument, which would include the Katie Mountains. What the wilderness organizations agree to do was to draw their suggestion up that Katie Mountain should become a wilderness. It's a massive area I know that a lot of people, especially in the Victorville and Barstow area,

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would love to get access to.

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We have in our legislation proposed withdrawing the Katie Mountain WSA, but it would be part of the monument. That would allow vehicular traffic through the Katies, again on designated routes, they would become part of the management plan. And whatever routes are ultimately included, it will have to come out of management plan, but the WSA will disappear. Then on the Soda Mountains, the southern quarter of the Sodas would disappear as well, about 30,000 acres we would remove from that proposed wilderness. So there is a reduction of existing WSA, but those four WSAs would largely become wilderness. We've pushed in the boundaries on Soda Mountain, as well, and carved out some cherry stems that we felt were appropriate and important. A lot of this we got from great suggestions from the off-road community about where cherry stems are needed.

There was a comment made earlier about wilderness not allowing access to people who have a challenge getting in by foot. And having gone out and reviewed all of these areas myself for over three years, I absolutely agree with that. We put a lot of cherry stems into the legislation because these are phenomenal places that people should have access to.

So we were fairly liberal in adding cherry stems where we have good concrete evidence, GPS points. I want to thank the off-road community that participated with us in showing us where those routes are and should be allowed in the legislation.

The bill goes on and has a large section on energy. But what I'd like to do is ask you about questions that you might have. Usually this presentation and this discussion takes at least two hours, and I know we don't have that. But with the information you have thus far, I wanted to give you the opportunity to ask questions.

And one last comment is that we would definitely like to hear comments from both the Commission, as well as the community in general because we want to know how to make this bill better. It's been an amazing three years working with some pretty diverse groups, folks that you don't usually see agreeing on things. But we have environmental groups, off-road groups, all kinds of other recreation users, renewable energy companies, just a really diverse group of folks that have given us great suggestions and put together a really impressive bill I think will help manage some of the problems we've been seeing in the desert.

CHAIR WILLARD: I think we probably do have some

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questions. I'd like to know the time frame from today through to enactment, you know, how much time on the steps, just a little bit on what's involved. And also I'd like to know the definition of monument versus wilderness versus say national forest.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: The timing question is a bit of a mystery. What would have to happen first is we need to have a hearing. The bill was introduced in December. It was referred to the Energy and Natural Resources Committee in the Senate, and the committee, chaired by Senator Bingaman, has to set a hearing date. We've asked him to set one. It's really tough to say when he'll schedule it. They usually give us at least a month's notice before they schedule a hearing. So it could be as soon as a month from now. I think that's a big question mark. Some bills never get a hearing. they can't move forward without a hearing, so we're in a holding pattern waiting to find out when this might get a hearing.

As far as enactments, there could be potentially a House version of the bill. The bill, if it gets out of committee, could get melded into other bills that move on the Senate floor. It gets a little iffy. The first thing is that hearing with the Natural Resources Committee. We'll be sure to let the Commission know as

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soon as something like that gets scheduled.

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CHAIR WILLARD: The difference between the different designations, wilderness, monument, just wanted to relate that to U.S. Forest designation as general forest and national recreation areas.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: A monument is a fairly unique type of designation. Monuments don't follow a set formula. When you create a monument, you write the rules for that specific monument in that legislation. That's different than National Parks Service land where you have legislation and also Forest Service land that this is how Forest Service land or Park Service land shall be managed. Anything that applies to this monument is in this legislation, with the exception of when we refer to things like NEPA and Endangered Species Act and those other kinds of statutes. But there isn't a national monument piece of legislation that precedes this that stipulates how these two monuments will work, so what's in the bill is everything.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Good afternoon, I had a colleague of yours come down recently and give a similar presentation. And you just mentioned that national monuments are unique and you write the rules for that specific monument, and the rules are here

written for this national monument. The question that came up yesterday on reflection last night, there was a lot of talk about management of the national monument. And that kind of alluded to that BLM would manage this national monument. I can't find that in the summary, in the bill. I can't find where it actually points to that specific, back to your statement of it's written, it's there. So that's just a little bit of a question.

And then obviously, this is a perfect example of there's a little bit of give and take here. There is a little bit of everything for everyone. But I think that quite honestly, because you are dealing with such a diverse group, each one of those diverse groups has some hesitancy to buy in 100 percent until they can actually see it concrete. So that's my observation.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: I should clarify that for the Sand to Snow Monument, it would be jointly managed by the BLM and by the Forest Service. They both retain the land that they have now. No land is being transferred amongst agencies. A very good example for how Sand to Snow would work, and has some very good parallels for Mojave as well, is that the Santa Rosa San Jacinto National Monument on the south and western side of Palm Springs, it's literally the same staffers that will manage the new monument as

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- managed the existing San Jacinto National Monument.
- 2 And it just falls along the existing property
- 3 designations, to the Forest Service mostly to the west
- 4 and then to the BLM to the east.

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COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Jim, I want to thank you and your staff for the work you've done on this. I was around for the original Desert Protection Act and witnessed a lot of blood on the ground. And I can see in this one, reading what I have read, that you've corrected a lot of the failings of the original protection act, I think, in creating such wilderness

only and then all of the limitations that that has.

My question is national recreation area, and some of this goes outside of the parameters of the monument that you're talking about. The motorized community obviously was left flatfooted when we realized that Johnson Valley and Stoddard Valley, those places were not really protected by statute. Can we talk about a national recreation area where it is statutorily mandated that motorized recreation is the preferred recreation pursuit for that particular landmass?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Are you suggesting that one of the monuments become a recreation area instead of a monument?

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: That's one question. Wе have several of these around the state that are susceptible, I think. If El Mirage and Johnson Valley are going to be included, and two or three other ones, that's fine, and you've done your homework there. But what about the rest of the state? I guess that's my question.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Well, we had a lot of discussion about recreation areas versus monuments, as well as permanent designations for the off-road areas. What we ultimately were hearing I believe from the various stakeholders we were talking to was that today places like Johnson Valley and Stoddard, what people are thinking of are the off-road recreation activities primarily, although there are all other kinds of activities permitted, there was a feeling if we rename them as recreation areas, you were somehow devaluing the off-road recreation activities.

You can modify a recreation area to where it's very similar to what we have in the legislation. can just craft it into legislation. But we wanted to be clear that we want the off-road recreation areas to stay working exactly as they are today. We thought if we had changed the title, it would convey a different kind of use than would exist there today. It's not

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that we were opposed to any particular title, but we did want to stress the off-road recreation is what we believe that these are intended for and what we would like to see preserved for in perpetuity.

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Thank you for coming today. I have a couple of questions on the legislation. At the beginning when it talks about establishing the monuments, specifically Mojave Trails and the Sand to Snow, there is some discussion about preserving the nationally significant biological, cultural, recreational values. But then it goes on to talk about securing the opportunity for present and future generations to experience certain things, and it leaves out recreation as a public resource. And so as we're looking through this, it looks like you're trying to work with all sides and recognize all of the values that are present, so I think it would be helpful to include recreation and recognize that as a public resource.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Do you have a particular?

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: It's on page four, starts at line 13, number two. That's one item.

When we start to talk about the management plans as part of this legislation if it passes, it kind of

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brings up some uncertainty about what those management plans might end up looking like. And we've had some experiences with management plans recently that weren't necessarily favorable. Even though the intent at the beginning seemed to be to protect recreation, it didn't end up that way.

So I'm not sure how that would be set forth in the legislation, but it's obviously a concern I think to the recreational community to make sure that those management plans continue what's occurring out there at this point.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: One addition, and it's not something that Senator has committed to just yet, but it's something that I want to be discussing, I think it was a real helpful recommendation, is that if both monuments have an advisory council that will be coming up with recommendations to make to the BLM for the management plan, and one of the things that we did was to include an OHV representative.

The suggestion had come to us that maybe what's best is to have a representative of the Division, the OHV Division of State Parks, representing the State's interest on that. That way we're getting sort of a broad view. So that's one suggestion that I think was real helpful. I can't commit that those would be in

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there. I think it was an excellent suggestion. That's one way to help make sure that the management plan comes out in a way that reflects all of the interests and concerns that the OHV community would have. There are various points, and what I can do is send you sort of a highlighted red-line version of the bill where I can highlight all of the OHV points that we make.

But we're adamant that OHV use on designated routes is part of the purpose of the monument. So it's not possible to have a management plan that contradicts the purpose of the monument because the purpose is defined in the statute. The management plan is a management tool. It's regulation, so it cannot defy what the actual statute says.

With that, I should also mention it's going to be a hot issue with the committee because this has never been done before. And one thing that we received a lot of challenges on is when you're trying to create a new precedence. And there are all kinds of new precedences that we're creating in this legislation specifically for the benefit of off-road recreation use, both in the creation of the monuments and especially in the creation of statutorily designated off-road areas.

I'm sure you're all familiar with some previous

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legislation that dealt with some BLM issues in Northern California, and that was a difficult thing to overcome because there's pretty strongly held opinions on the issue, and there's a lot of groups in Washington that would lobby against something like that. And I believe that we have the right delicate balance between the various interests on this bill, people that are kind of holding their breath on some issues that they don't particularly care for that are included in the bill, because the overall big picture is that everybody wins.

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There will be challenges to the off-road areas, I'm certain of it. But Senator Feinstein feels very committed to keeping that same balance that we have today in the bill. We wouldn't have the support that we do, the long list of diverse endorsements, if we hadn't tried to strike the exact right balance. If there are ways to improve this to give you greater assurances that this is how the monuments are going to be managed, we are definitely open to hearing those suggestions.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Mitigation zones, the bill talks about these mitigation zones, does that include corridors, cherry stem corridors through mitigation zones?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: The Secretary has

to come up with potential mitigation zones. I've heard some concern about these. What I wouldn't want anyone to think is that the Secretary is going to create a map that says we're essentially blocking off these areas. These are just potential mitigation zones. It really parallels what's happened at the state level with the habitat conservation plan that's being developed by the state.

I expect that areas of the state defined as conservation areas, mitigation areas, it's going to be very similar to what the feds come up with, as well. They're working hand in hand on the DSRHVP right now, so I don't expect there to be very much difference between the two. And in our legislation, they are just potential zones at this point, and it's at the Secretary's discretion because the zones have to actually serve the benefit of addressing endangered species. It doesn't mean that 200,000 acres are going to disappear from the desert for recreational use.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: So saying if you have a mitigation zone, you can still have a designated route through that mitigation zone?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: That hasn't been defined in the legislation. If there are suggestions on how we can craft the mitigation zones or give

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suggestions or even requirements to the Secretary on how to identify the zones, we're open to those suggestions.

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COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: You may be familiar with Rattlesnake Wash, the backside of San Bernardino Mountains. It was one of these typical areas where there's mountains and there's wash that run for 15 miles through there or something like that. It was a corridor, and it was the only way to get from point A to point B. That could easily have been turned into wilderness, which I don't remember, some people here may know that, I got away from that, but those are the kind of things that I think need to be addressed. Reality is the off-road recreationists are not wanting to go all over everywhere. We basically want to get from one point to another.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Right. Another thing to highlight is that the creation of these potential mitigation zones, the Secretary's requirement to put it out to the public for public comment. And specifically we need to seek input from the counties, there is a list in the bill, the various interests that need to be consulted on where those zones are. So it's not the Secretary on his own deciding where they should be. There is absolutely a public component, as well as

a consultation component. That would be the perfect way to identify places like Rattlesnake.

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COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Thank you for being here today, Mr. Peterson. It's refreshing to see mandated legislation to enable OHV to continue to recreate out there.

And you talk about the advisory committee to help make decisions about management plan, and I see you call out for OHV representation, but you don't necessarily call out for specific representation maybe from the Division, who we'd like to think is probably the premier expert in the state. So it would be great to see something that actually not only calls out for OHV representation, but also includes somebody at least representing the Division to add their input, as well.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: We've received that recommendation from a few folks. And since December basically we've been going out and meeting with all kinds of groups and getting suggestions. What we will be doing is sitting down with the Senator and going over a long list of suggestions. That's one of the ones I've heard frequently. And she'll be hearing that, as well. I think it's an excellent suggestion. Ultimately she gets to make the decision on whether or not we do make that change. I do think it's a good

1 suggestion. 2 COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Understood. 3 Also, there is verbiage in here about after three years of this bill being in place that there's 4 5 going to be a complete review, and that's what seems like such a gray area. You don't know after that three 6 7 years if there's going to be OHV opportunity lost or the terms of the mitigation if OHV opportunity is lost, 8 9 is it going to be replaced, and how it's all going to 10 work. Is that something that's just going to stay a 11 gray area or is there going to be more definitive 12 language in there? DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Which section are 13 14 you looking at? Because we require various parts of 15 the bill that there be two- or three-year periods for 16 recommendations to be made on route designation in some areas, expansion of OHV areas and other parts of the 17 18 desert. 19 COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Well, on page nine, line two is the first time it's called out. 20 2.1 DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: That's the 2.2

requirement that a management plan for the Mojave Trails be completed within three years.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: On page 37, line one.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: That would be the

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management plan for the Sand to Snow. The title for Sand to Snow and the Mojave Monument are nearly identical. So what you're seeing is that the Mojave has to have its management plan done in three years, and on page 37 Sand to Snow has to have its management plan done as well in three years.

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Question is, are the existing routes going to be upheld or is it really gray, you don't know the outcome of that? Is there going to be any language that specifies that the routes will continue to be open in some manner, or the new management plan could really change things around quite a bit? That's my concern.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: The management plan has to abide by the statute. And the statute says the designated routes within the monuments must remain open. What we didn't want to do was to say that what exists on the ground as today's legal routes should be the be all, end all. Because we found from working in Imperial County, that there are routes that were designated that really aren't used, and those are routes that are highly prized and are not designated routes and cannot be used legally. We didn't want to basically assume that everything that's a designated route today in the monument is a perfect route. I

think that most people here would probably say that the route designation system could use some improvements in these areas. So we didn't want to lock in things that you may not even like today.

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OHMVR COMMISSION MEETING

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Sure, maybe that's not the right way to look at it, to say that every route that's here today needs to stay; however, if there is 2,000 miles of trail logged in, that if for some reason some of that trail needs to be abated and changed around, it still continues to be at that level, so that's my point.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Okay. I think we have a common goal. But maybe we could work on trying to figure out if there is some language that expresses that to take to the Senator to ask her to consider to put in the bill. The intent is actually to keep it working the way it is today. We don't want to remove one trail at all if that trail or that route is something that's prized and needed. We also don't want to preclude you from other routes that might be better. So if we could keep a dialogue going on that.

CHAIR WILLARD: I think the concept is no net loss of recreation opportunity. That would be a great goal to have incorporated into this.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Mr. Peterson, I was

involved some years ago in the project that was between Stoddard Valley and Johnson Valley called Ord Mountain Route and Designation Process. Mr. Ahrens behind you there now works for the BLM. Before he was a government employee, we worked in a group for maybe almost three years, and we worked very hard to try to figure out how to tie in routes that were dead end routes. There would be old miner trails that would go up into a canyon and there would be another one on the backside of that canyon, but they never tied in. we got was a lot of people driving around in circles. The end result of this whole thing was the BLM designated basically utility corridors in this 25-mile section between these two open areas. That's the thing we're talking about. We don't want to see those things. They were never any good in the first place. We would like to see some proactive discussion and planning around making routes that are really suitable to the recreation community.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: I think that maybe what we could do is have another discussion, something off-line, and try to figure out what is the language that we need that expresses that point and then we can finish this.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I would be happy to

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participate with you, if you'd like.

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CHAIR WILLARD: I'm thinking maybe where this might be heading is a Commission subcommittee that might be able to interface with you. So we may want to take that up. I want to hear public comment before we get into that, but that might be something that might be helpful.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Definitely.

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: When we're talking about the wilderness areas that are going to be on designated, you talk about the cherry stems. Within those designated areas, are there any currently existing routes that are through routes that basically go all the way through the wilderness that might be basically cut off and cherry stemmed so that you can only go so far and you turn around and have to go back?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: There are no designated routes that are usable today that are being closed as we go to convert from WSA to wilderness.

Part of the reason why we chopped off the lower half of the Sodas was because there is a route from Crown east side Lake going towards the base, and both recreational users and the Department of Defense had some concerns about that. So basically we made the road, Crony Dry Lake Road, as the southernmost border,

and everything south of that that is currently WSA, we dropped the WSA status. That was probably the most significant through route that was changed.

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I should also mention that when we began working on this, we went to the environmental groups and said if you're going to have other suggestions you've got to tell us now. If there are other wilderness areas, we've got to take time to go explore them. roughly 35 different areas that were suggested to us, and we ended up with five, and those fives are all existing WSAs. We really went as tight as we possibly could. Nothing was expanded. Everything that we looked at, if it changed at all, it was contracted.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: I wish you had the map. That would be helpful. I want to ask some specific questions related to Johnson Valley. You tossed around some numbers, but I'm not going to hold you firm to these, just rough numbers. Five areas for motorized recreation, I think you said 345,000 acres.

Specifically, Johnson Valley, it's going to be basically divided up into three potential areas off-road recreation --

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: It's an alternative that will be studied.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: That's true, option six

I believe it is. So my question is:

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In option six, these three potential areas, and obviously we have a fairly large area to recreate in currently. I have nothing against the Marines. The Marines need to do what they do, and they have an important job, and they need the area. I understand that, and we have to work it out.

The way I understand it is basically we're going to take this section about like this, and this is going to be the recreation area in option six, and then we have this little area down here that's going to be, we'll call it, seasonal use, and then the balance in between here is going to be permanently off limits; is that about right?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Roughly. If you combine the acres, and this is all very tentative, the NEPA document will come up with all kinds of different numbers, so the way that it breaks down is roughly of the 180,000 acres, 87,000 acres for Johnson Valley.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: This is 187,000 acres? DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Yes, roughly 90,000 would go to Twentynine Palms, and the remainder would be split up either between permanent OHV area or joint use area, roughly speaking.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: So basically half of

it's going right out of the middle right off the bat,

if this option is preferred, and then 45 for

recreational use year round, and then the potential of

this other being used for the majority of the year?

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DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Right. The Hammers was really the thing that we heard the most about that we wanted to protect. And that is all definitely something that the DOD knows that it's something that we would think it would be very important to include a joint use area, not the exclusive community area.

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Is there any language though about some area to mitigate the loss?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: There is a provision in the bill that requires the Secretary of Interior to explore the possibility of expansion of existing OHV areas. I think there is a two-year requirement, I can't recall if it's two or three years, to look to expand these areas.

When I visited some of these areas, Spangler in particular, there were areas outside the OHV-designated area that clearly to me there would be no great loss if they were included in the OHV area. It's those kinds of opportunities that we'd like to have the Secretary take a look at and see if we can make up some of that lost acreage. But the DOD had very specific concerns,

they did not want an acre for acre loss made up. would engender their opposition.

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COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Thank you very much for coming and doing this. It's been quite enlightening.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Now we have the map up there, the area I was talking about was just to the west of the Johnson Valley. This area right here is the Ord Mountain area, and there is about 25 miles between these two open areas. That would be what I would consider, and a lot of other people, would be an excellent place to be looking at expanding OHV. We can give away this in here if we had to if we got this. don't think you would get a lot of people complaining about that. That's a historical riding area that goes back to probably the '50s or '60s, easily the '50s or '60s.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: One of the things that we looked at was having the Secretary do a study to see if there were any opportunities between Stoddard and Johnson Valleys. It's a race that used to exist, I understand, and we wanted to see if there was some way to do that. It was met with unbelievable hostility from the environmental community. And my sense from the discussions with the BLM, it would be very, very difficult to do. It's not necessarily impossible, but

they made a great point in that if off-road users, particularly motorcycle users, wanted to create a race, there is nothing to prohibit them from applying to do that today. It doesn't need to be in the statute that the Secretary do a study for a potential race through.

We felt that we needed to take that out of one of the earlier drafts of the bills, and we did it because we knew that groups could apply to the BLM today to try to do that and it would accomplish the same exact thing as us requesting a study from the secretary.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Funny you said that about a race because there was a race attempted there. race was limited to 25 miles an hour. It was basically so slow that most of the racers would fall over when they got to sand if they were doing their job. reason we're so nervous about this is we've been really up against the wall for half a century basically about fighting this issue. We used to have this whole desert to recreate in, and we basically got stuck with the two worst areas in the desert. And now they're cutting that out.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: That's why we felt it pretty important to include this. There is not a lot of wilderness bills or national park bills that

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propose to have off-road designated areas, and we certainly have heard a lot from our environmental friends about it, but it's a balance, and we hope we've done it well.

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Further in the legislation there's discussion about habitat mitigation zones and establishing 200,000 acres of land as potential mitigation for energy projects. And there would be an advisory council that would be set up, but it doesn't include, that I could find, any OHV interests, and I think it would be helpful to have recreation represented on that council.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: We heard that suggestion, as well. That's another thing on the list of items that we're going to be discussing with the Senator.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Mr. Peterson, just on a specific item, if you could turn to page 81, line 14. Just curious, in the statement, the purpose of designation of OHV areas is to preserve and enhance the recreation opportunities within the conservation area. The way it's in context there of being in parentheses, is there a reason it's in parentheses versus really being part of the substance of that? I know it's a little finite, but, again, just trying to understand

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this and make sure I'm not missing something with that.

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DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: I am not a lawyer, and I wrote most of this bill. Our lawyers suggested that be in parentheses, if I'm recalling correctly. I don't think it has any significance legally one way or another. Again, three years of working on this, difficult to remember all of the points, but my memory on this is that we wanted to point out specifically that off-road recreation varied dramatically and is one of the purposes of the area.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Trying to make sure it's not the opposite of that, the way it's laid out there, plus there's a lawyer involved.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: I know what our intent was. I think that accomplishes the intent, but if there are other opinions on a better way to say that, I'm all ears.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: Just getting back to the management plans, knowing that our agencies, right now the BLM and the state are -- you know, with the current budget crisis all the way around, there's nothing called out in there for these management plans in terms of how they're going to be paid for. Did you envision that the fed or the state is going to be covering that? What did you have in mind there?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: For the management plans, there is language in the bill that calls out as the funding shall be as is necessary or as needed. There's not a specific underline for how much. bill doesn't have, like I said, appropriation or authorization that we include. We don't have that specifically called out.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: I notice that there's some things called out in there from the renewable energy, and because that's going to be playing a part out there, is that even reasonable to think that that could play a part in that management?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: That the energy dollars could pay for the first title of the bill, that sort of recreation and conservation portion of the bill? Those dollars are pretty highly prized, pretty sought out. We already are expecting that we are going to have some concerns by the Interior about how those funds are used. But I would suspect we would also get stronger comments back from the state or the counties, who are going to receive 50 percent of those funds, if we started directing them to other purposes.

When we provide those funds from the energy leases, there's no strings attached to them. counties can use them how they see fit. So if they

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need to participate in various activities, there's funding there for them to do that from the 50 percent that's coming back to the state and county.

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COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: I quess my line of thinking was any opportunity that is being taken away, you could figure out a percentage, and then maybe the idea is we're taking that small percentage back in the way of funds to help manage what's left. That would be the way I would have thought of approaching it.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: What I would suggest, if the Commission sets up a subcommittee, that we maybe explore that as one of the topics. I think that might be the best way to explore that idea.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Jim, again, thank you very much for being here. I think everybody appreciates it. In terms of terminology, the conservation area is the entire area that would be in the proposed bill, correct?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: When we refer to conservation area in the bill, we're referring to the CDCA, the California Desert Conservation Area overall.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: So if you could just perhaps expand a little bit on the climate change in wildlife corridors and how that may affect existing recreation in the future, that would be helpful.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: There's nothing in
statute today that requires the Department of Interior
to examine the impacts of large-scale projects that
consume thousands and thousands of acres, what the
cumulative impacts those might have on species'
migration as climate change progresses. So there is no
conclusion, there is no specific result that comes from
Interior looking at that. There is no action that's
mandated. We just want to make sure that Interior is
contemplating what the impacts might be on, say, Joshua
Tree National Park if you were to authorize large-scale
renewable energy projects in a line that prohibits
migration of species say from Joshua Tree to the Mojave
Reserve over time.

How they evaluate that information, how they use it, we don't put any stipulations on it. We just want to make sure we're taking a look at it.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Would this then have the same impact when you're looking at the management plans in the monuments and in the OHV area? You would still need to consider the impact of climate change when you're going to be designating those management plans with the monuments in the OHV area.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Right. What we have in mind more is that if there are large renewable

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projects that are proposed that might somehow inhibit species migration, we want Interior to be aware of the impact that that project might have, and what projects cumulatively might have not just one-off analysis that they might suggest that a species could migrate around a particular project. They want to look at the big picture and see what is our desert going to look like in 20, 30, 50 years, a result of project authorizations.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: I think part of the concerns that I've heard from various members of the communities would be that as you're looking at the management plans, that might be used as a tool to reduce OHV trails that exist in the monument because you would be looking at the climate change issues. So while the Senator may have the vision of renewable energy, some people are concerned that perhaps this is a tool that would be used to reduce the number of trails that currently exist.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: That's the first

I've heard that suggestion. If we could include that

in the discussion with the group if there is some need

to tweak the language there, that's something we can

take to the Senator.

CHAIR WILLARD: We're going to be taking a

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     break, but before we do that, we've got a lot of public
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     comment. Will you be able to stay? There may be some
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     specific questions, and it would be great to have you
     here. But before we break, I want to thank you, and
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     please thank the Senator, for what appears to be making
     a real substantial effort at a balanced approach.
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     refreshing. I apologize for a little bit of skepticism
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     that you might sense in our questions, but I certainly
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     am optimistic, cautiously optimistic that this, at the
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     end of the day, is going to be a great balanced bill
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     that's good for all of the variety of competing users
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     that want to enjoy this part of our state. So please
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     thank her, and I think probably what we will do is
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     discuss it and take a vote, and it seems like create a
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     subcommittee to interface more directly, and then take
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     this up again maybe at our next hearing in July and
     come up with some more concrete, definitive, here are
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     our comments. That's probably what we will be taking
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     up a little bit later.
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            DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON:
                                         Great.
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only gets better with your input.

(Break taken from 2:42 to 2:58 p.m.)

CHAIR WILLARD: Public comment on the last item which was California Desert Protection Act 2010.

TOM TAMMONE: Tom Tammone. I quess you can call

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me a skeptic as far as the bill is concerned for part of the reasons that I discussed earlier. We tend to go through a process, we sit around discuss the half that we didn't give away the last time we discussed the process. Of course, we're a little apprehensive about this. One of the concerns I have about this as far as Johnson Valley is designating Johnson Valley a certain designation, but it also does other things. It locks up stuff to the east and to the south, such as the Sand to Snow and monuments and so forth. Kind of feels like we've got the Marines in the same situation that they're presently in, they're in a box, and the fog line is when it comes down to war, they're going to go on an action down the road from this one. They're going to go east and go west. I get the feeling we're still going to lose that argument despite this legislation. That's been my concern about that.

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The other concern I have is the Desert

Protection Act, and it designates actually three wild

and scenic rivers if you include White Water in the

San Bernardino National Forest. White Water is

wilderness. It doesn't affect the OHV that much. But

the Holcombe Creek and Deer Creek are going to be

designated as well as scenic rivers. I was told that

the existing crossing will get protection. But the

problem is the way the land plan provision is written at present, we can move the crossing, not add, but we can move if need be if we find there are issues that we have to do reroutes. What I'm afraid of is this is going to box us in and we're going to lose that capability. And afterwards we'll find things on the trail, and I'm a little concerned we're going to still have protection. Thank you.

Hello, my name is Dana Nickel, DANA NICKEL: with Pete Conaty and Associates. We represent the American Motorcycle Association, District 37 Dual Support. Dual sport would first like to thank Senator Feinstein and her staff for working with us on this issue. Amendments made to the draft language, which would contribute to allow dual sport events to occur in national monuments are greatly appreciated. strikes a good balance between conservation, recreation, and renewable energy development. This act would designate 344,480 acres in El Mirage, Johnson Valley, Rasor, Spangler Hills, and Stoddard Valley OHV areas. AMA District 37 Dual Support is in support of this bill and wanted to bring this to the attention of the Commission. I will submit a copy of a support letter to your staff for your records.

AMY GRANAT: Hi Commissioners, first I want to

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1 thank you for the presentation and thank you, 2 Mr. Peterson, for coming. It actually was very 3 enlightening. My name is Amy Granat, and I think at this point, since others are going to represent Cal 4, 4 5 I'm representing the California Trail Users Coalition, of which I am a member of the board of directors. And 6 7 Mr. Waldheim couldn't be here today, generally speaks 8 on behalf of CTUC. I find it very interesting he's 9 been involved in desert issues for more years and has 10 done more work, as was recognized earlier by the Deputy 11 Director of his work and dedication to Jawbone and 12 El Mirage, he is adamantly opposed to the bill, which 13 raises some question to me. When a person with that 14 much experience is opposed to the bill, there has to be 15 a reason.

One of the reasons of concern to me specifically is Surprise Canyon. And for those that don't know, Surprise Canyon was a prized four-wheel drive trail that was actually cherry stemmed into the original Desert Protection Act, and suddenly it has become -- it was a road leading to a city, and now it's a wild and scenic river. I'm not sure how it got from road to wild and scenic river, but it was my first trail that I found closed and I can no longer go there anymore. happens to be beautiful. And I look at the gate every

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time I go near there and wonder, all of these promises
that are made when that has happened and that was
cherry stemmed leads me to wonder how many of these
other cherry stems will exist ten years from now. That
was a promise made in the original desert bill.

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Also of interest to me was a signing of the Carrizo Plain National Monument a couple of weeks ago. I went to the Central California RAC meeting, was speaking to a gentleman there who had grazing in that national monument. The plan as well allowed for all existing uses to continue until they got up to the management plan, and the management plan cut down grazing to be a management tool, and basically disallowed the majority of grazing use. This gentleman was a rancher and lost quite a bit of grazing land that he and his family had enjoyed for many, many years. So it's just a warning to mention that all promises, while they sound great, they don't always withstand the test of time.

And I would also encourage, there are many of us who don't ride, but we drive. And there's an interesting distinction between what may benefit some in the OHV community may not benefit the others in the OHV community. So we should all be careful to encompass the entire spectrum of the OHV community,

including those who use OHV as a means to many, many activities.

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JERRY GRABOW: Thanks for this opportunity and thanks to the Senator's staff for working with us. I've worked on this bill for over two years personally. Jerry Grabow with AMA District 37 Off-Road, President. Anyway, what I started to say, we've worked on this bill for over two years. We've asked for input. been encouraged to ask for different things, have been encouraged to include more. I think over the last 16 years, if you look at the desert landscape, we've had a lot more land then than we do today. Unless we get some protection for the lands that we currently have in the open areas, we're not going to have them 15 years from now for whatever reason, renewable energy or whatever.

District 37 Off-Road is one of the largest users of the open areas outside of the general public. put on the competition events in these open areas, and that's the areas that we have to run our events. can't run them in limited use areas. We can't do them on cherry stem trails. But I will say that the Senator's staff, I'm very impressed that they have asked for input from all of the OHV community. the areas where it may not be a designated trail that

- 1 are legal today, but they've shown that it is a use,
- 2 they've included it. I applaud them for doing that.
- 3 And so District 37 Off-Road and the District 37,
- Incorporated is giving them the support on the bill as 4
- 5 it's written today. Thanks.
- NICHOLAS HARIS: Good afternoon, Commissioners. 6
- 7 Nick Haris, AMA Western States rep. I heard a lot of
- 8 great comments to you guys. We have given our
- 9 conditional support to this bill as introduced.
- 10 provided a copy to Daphne. I gave Brad a printed copy
- 11 of it. If you need a copy, electronic, I can e-mail it
- 12 or maybe you can get it from Division.
- 13 The three main things we brought up in our
- 14 letter. We did support the bill as written. We're
- 15 very happy with the efforts made by Senator Feinstein's
- 16 staff and office to include District 37, in particular,
- who is our largest district that would be affected by 17
- 18 this issue. We're concerned about mitigation for any
- 19 lost recreation. I think the questions today were
- 20 right on the mark on that.
- 2.1 We're concerned about energy, not only
- 2.2 development in riding areas, but adjacent energy
- 23 projects that may either affect -- because we heard
- 24 earlier PM 10 concerns or transmission lines, you have
- 25 to look at future transmission lines potentially

running through an area.

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The other thing I did find troubling, and I didn't really call it out in my letter, was the study to expand areas. We talked earlier about potentially looking at adjacent lands, and you'll see that that language is included in monument, wilderness, and OHV recreation areas, but in particular the OHV recreations are limited. I understand why certain people wanted that language in there. We did call that out as something we were not happy to see or we asked for the same limits to be placed on other areas that were being placed on other uses. Thank you very much.

JIM BRAMHAM: Jim Bramham. The first thing I'd like to speak to is that the question came up about national recreation areas that are managed with a large component of OHV recreation, and my first point would be the Oregon Sand Dunes, second would be the dunes on Cape Cod, out at the north tip of Cape Cod, both of those have an OHV recreation element in them. 1979 I believe the Oregon Dunes was created into a national recreation area. Siuslaw Forest, I believe that's how you pronounce it, manages that area. And the areas that were divided into equestrian remained equestrian. Those that were divided into multiple use non-motorized remained that way. The motorized ones have remained

primarily motorized through several iterations of planning, although certainly you can find acres that were lost, but most of that is subject to endangered species withdrawal rather than just the desire of management. So it was codified into law that that was what the primary uses of those lands would be. continue to this day to be that way.

The two questions I have specifically on the bill as it's presented, you have these wildlife mitigation desires for the mitigation. Is this new land you're looking for? We did WMAs and so on with the desert recently as part of the Mojave planning. We're not making new land. It doesn't roll off the assembly line, so the question was is this -- are you looking to expand into other lands other than WMAs and wilderness areas and so on that's already been identified as wildlife habitats or will those suffice as part of those planning mitigation?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: First off, the mitigation areas, what we do in the bill is we create two scenarios by which mitigation can be accomplished. The first one is by creating a fund whereby companies that are developing say, for example, a 3,000 acre solar field, need to mitigate for that. They can contribute to a fund to provide more resources to the

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BLM to better manage or more intensively manage existing BLM lands. That's one option.

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The existing option that everyone has now, you buy line and donate it to the BLM.

The third option are these mitigation zones, and again it's potential mitigation zones. It could possibly include the DWMAs, but it has to translate into a specific area that's being managed according to the Endangered Species Act as mitigation, as an offset for the project. So under the section seven consultation, they would have to identify whatever DWMA land or graze land that satisfies that need.

But it's not written in concrete in the legislation because the advisory council is going to help come up with the areas where the mitigation will occur. And so it will be part of the debate when they come up with their potential mitigation zones. But it's likely going to be the same kinds of lands that you're seeing identified for mitigation by the state and the RSCP.

JIM BRAMHAM: The concern is are the new acres that you're going to have or acres that's already being managed as DWMAs, as wilderness, as ACECs? Or are you looking for additional lands that would be removed from general use or limited lands?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: The legislation doesn't say specifically how that's to be interpreted, but we do say that you have to abide by the ESA. And so I need to follow up with my colleague who wrote that particular portion of the bill to make sure that we've got it right. We've worked with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop that language. Let me double check on that and get your contact information, and check on that. JIM BRAMHAM: And the second concern while

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you're here --

CHAIR WILLARD: Jim, you've had a lot of time. Maybe you guys can follow up off-line. Thank you.

MICHAEL DAMASO: Michael Damaso, Merced Dirt Riders and Four-By-Four Motion. We've got a couple of questions and some concerns basically dealing with loss of opportunity since the '70s, when we lost our OHV trail from Clarks Fork to Highland Lakes when Carson Iceberg Wilderness got put in. The lost opportunity and the increase in OHV use is what's really the prime concern. A lot of these areas that are being left open, the ones that are being closed. So much has been closed, the ones that are left open are being overused.

What I've got, the question is, under this bill, is it like, are you proposing a no net loss

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opportunity? Will these areas remain open while pine crosses is going on? I've got concerns because usually most of these bills go back to Washington, and they end up with amendments that change everything completely. That's one of the other concerns I've got.

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One other concern is actually on the environmental side, covering all of this ground with solar panels, et cetera, I think we need to look at doing what Cal Expo has over here, the solar panels over their parking lots. You've got the solar panels close to where the use is. You've got the shade from the solar panels that shade the vehicles underneath and shade the asphalt so that you don't have the heat effect from asphalt. And I think there's a lot of companies, Wal-Mart, Kmart, and all of these other parking lots that could be used for solar panels instead of the desert and covering up the desert ground. Thank you.

HELEN BAKER: Helen Baker representing the Foundation for the Preservation of Historic Roads and Corridors. I do have a question about the bill. in the Mojave Trails National Monument section. It's on my page five, line ten, incorporation in monument. After action by the Secretary of Defense and Congress regarding the withdrawal under sub-paragraph A, any

land within the study area that is not withdrawn shall be incorporated into the monument.

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The question that I have is because this is speaking to the monument, the monument is primarily all east of the base. The monument is right now scheduled to be 941,000 acres. Does this paragraph mean that if the Marines do not choose to go east, the area that they're currently studying, which is another couple hundred thousand acres I believe to the east of the base, does this paragraph mean that those 200,000 or whatever amount of acres would be included in the monument, over and above the 941,000 acres?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: No. The reason for that particular clause was that you have acres that are formally part of the NEPA process for the expansion of Twentynine Palms. And the Department of Defense requested of us that we include language that there is no conflict, that we can go forward and complete their NEPA work without any suggestions to the other members of Congress in the legislation that there is a conflict between the monument creation and DOD expansion. There is not. If there are areas that the DOD wants, whatever is left over, that's still part of our boundary, would become part of the monument. But the DOD has been exploring those areas, and I'm not sure

that's ultimately the direction they're going to go.

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HELEN BAKER: That explanation actually sounds as if that area, if it's not taken by the Marines, would be included in the monument; did I misunderstand?

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Can you put the map up of the monument, the zoomed in version?

HELEN BAKER: While that's coming up, my other comment is this is an extremely complex bill, and I would urge all of the Commissioners to read it thoroughly and please put into your thoughts that OHV does not operate in a vacuum, that this bill impacts much more than just OHV, and OHV is much more than just a few riders or drivers out there. It's the entire community that uses these recreational lands. Thank you.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Will you show me what land?

HELEN BAKER: The area to the east, the study area is not shown on here, the study area to the east basically is here and up around the Sheep Hole and some area in there and, of course, up this high. So this is the area I'm talking about because this is the study area. But this right now is the boundary for the monument, the closed monument.

DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: The reason for the

- 1 language is basically very small pieces of land right 2 around here. It's nothing about this. There are small pieces, a couple of thousand acres right here, that are 3 both inside our boundary as well as the study area for 4 5 the DOD. What our bill says is if the DOD doesn't need 6 those areas, then these couple of little pieces stay 7 inside the monument. If they do, our boundary changes
- 9 HELEN BAKER: So it's not talking about the 10 entire study area, just the part that's currently 11 covered by the monument?
- 12 DEPUTY STATE DIR. PETERSON: Exactly.

just slightly right around here.

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13 HELEN BAKER: Perhaps that wording could be a 14 little more clear. Thank you.

JIM WOODS: My name is Jim Woods. I'm the President of CORVA, California Off-Road Vehicles Association. We represent approximately 5,000 family members. We recreate with motorcycles, OHVs, UTVs, jeeps, you bring it, we'll play with it. I'd like to first thank you as the Commission, Daphne, Phil for having this meeting. You're great. The fact that you have areas for us to recreate in that are second to none, we appreciate it very much. I'd also like to thank Senator Feinstein's office and staff. This is the first time we've seen staff work with us, and my

hats off to them.

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But that doesn't mean we all support the bill at this time or as it stands. Further down the road as we read and we can see more language that is more precise, that could change. But at this time, we feel it's important for OHV areas to retain what we already have, gains very little, and the environmentalists to gain massive amounts of land, and big business to gain and to destroy parts of our beautiful desert that we recreate in, that we drive by, and personally as a citizen of California, taxpayer, I see no benefit to the public in the case of us being able to increase our opportunities of occupation and work in our cities. are handing to big business huge chunks of land to scrape, destroy, mitigate. But how about solar panels where we have power grids? We're going to be looking at a power area here, where you need a corridor there, there starts the lawsuits. So it's another analyst game. If we brought 50 percent of these solar panels to our cities, we would increase our employment, which we all know what the real unemployment rate is in California, well above 12 percent. We would bring power to where the grids already exist. That's common sense government. I would love to see her office to look at that. And with that, I think a lot more people could support this.

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The management plans, why did we change? We have great ones in place. We've worked for many years to develop the Wemo plan. It's being sued upon change. Why do we need to have more management plans? And when we have these advisory councils in OHV areas, and we have one representative only from OHV, we have two from environmental concerns, we have two from renewable energy concerns. How about fair footing for the OHV, so we, as the people of the great State of California that recreate there, have the word to say and to stand up for what we want.

Again, Wemo plan, what are we going to lose.

Johnson Valley, sorry guys, we get 40,000 acres. If
we're lucky, we'll manage that with the DOD. There's a
lot of big questions in that. The first time little

Johnnie picks up a bullet and throws it in the campfire
that they missed, we are out of those areas. The

Hammers are gone. Clear Creek, frivolous lawsuit;

Oceano Dunes, frivolous lawsuit; Carnegie, frivolous
lawsuits. We're losing all of the land we have. And
what will happen from that is the same thing that
happened this weekend out in the Jawbone area, more
destruction, more vandalism of fences.

We also don't have the manpower to manage these

I do not see any plans in this bill to increase the budget for the Bureau of Land Management. When I sat in the last Wemo meeting, the biggest complaint was how many acres does 25 guys and 12 cars, that's all we have left how, can we manage more areas without more funding to manage those areas?

I hope that we -- even though at this time CORVA and other organizations are not supporting, but not damning the bill. Again, I congratulate them and really have my hats off to the work they've done. continue to invite all of us, all of the OHV community, to the meetings in the future so the input of all of California can be put into this bill so we can have the best possible bill for OHV. Thank you.

FRED WILEY: Thank you, Commission and Division. Fred Wiley from the Off-Road Business Association. have had a letter circulated that was created by several groups from the OHV communities that have sent this letter to the Honorable Senator Feinstein's office thanking her for the work that has been done on this project. You're getting the letter now. As you can see by the number of groups and the diversity of the groups that have signed on to this, I think this is an important first step towards doing things in the same way in the future.

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I've listened to several people talk about their concerns within the bill. Simply because the bill has been introduced in December, as we all know it's got to go through committee to get anywhere, and we can't step away from it at this point. Many of us have concerns about the language, all of you have talked about here today. I think it's important for the Division and Commission to be involved in this process, even through the committee process, so that your concerns are heard and you represent the constituents that are out here.

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The last thing I would like to say is that I furnished a letter of support at the Off-Road Business Association at the least meeting, and you have seen other letters of support that are telling you that they are supporting the bill. I would like to see the Commission, through a subcommittee, look at supporting the bill, and making sure that in that support that they register their concerns so that they can be seen and heard in a written comment form. Thank you.

HARRY BAKER: My name is up there as a speaker. It was on a slip I spoke to before. It was also listed as A. My name is Harry Baker. I'm vice-president of the California Association of 4-Wheel Drive Clubs.

The California Association of 4-Wheel Drive
Clubs is opposed to S 2921 in its present form. We do

not support the language in the bill as written. We oppose legislation that restricts public access to public lands. We oppose the creation of new wilderness areas that would draw land from public access and close existing routes. We oppose the creation of new wilderness areas that do not meet the standards of the Wilderness Act in 1964, which established the national wilderness preservation system. We also oppose legislation that attempts to indiscriminately close any area or route travel without verification of economic impact in the area. And we oppose the use of public land for the mitigation of solar energy plants or alternative energy on private lands.

We have a statement in the bill there, it says that they will set aside 200,000 acres for mitigation for the establishment of alternative energy on private land, but that land will be in public lands. We lose that again. We lose 250,000 acres to wilderness just in the California BLM desert. We lose 90,000 to Death Valley, and we lose 49,000 that could be possibly lost in the Vitager Wash area in the Imperial County area.

Parts of bill -- it's been stressed earlier that everyone should read the bill, all 174 pages of it.

Read everything in there. There is a lot of information in there, good and bad. I do thank Senator

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Feinstein's office and James in particular for working with us. I have been at those meetings. I've given good input. He's taken some of it. He hasn't taken some of it. That's the way it goes.

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We still are not satisfied with the language in the bill. There are lot of nebulous types of comments in there. For example, in the monuments, we will be able to use existing roads and trails on designated routes. What are the designated routes? What is the Wemo and the NEPA lawsuit going to do with those designated routes? And who on designated those routes? Is it one route, two routes, ten routes?

We're very concerned about the management plans. We know what has happened in the Grego Pines area. We know what's happened along the Utah. Those existing uses that were in place at the time the bill was passed are now nonexistent. It is just the way that things go. Same way with Surprise Canyon, Senator Feinstein gave us that cherry stem. This bill takes that cherry stem away. Something that I think is just terrible. We were told no more wilderness by Senator Feinstein. We see new wilderness in this bill. The monuments by themselves may not be that detrimental to OHV use, but the devil is in the details. Thank you.

CHAIR WILLARD: That concludes the public

comment, and I think, Commissioners, we should probably discuss this and see if there is an action we want to take.

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COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: I think we should form a committee to look into this and make comment.

CHAIR WILLARD: I think the goal would be to come back to our next meeting and have the subcommittee make a report. In the meantime, the subcommittee could work with the Senator's office and with Jim on learning more about it. But as far as actual comments that would come from the Commission, that would be after we have been able to hear it at the next meeting of July. So do I have any volunteers for a subcommittee? So Commissioner Silverberg and Commissioner Franklin will comprise the Desert Protection Act 2010 subcommittee, spend the time between now and our July meeting to investigate and learn more about it, and come back with some recommendations. And perhaps at that time we can take a position of support or concern.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: If I may just to James, a follow-up question because I've gotten a lot of questions about these particular areas, the high-conflict area and the priority land designations within the bill, and perhaps we can talk about them off-line, but the consistent theme has been the lack of

recreation identified within those two areas. So that specifically is within the renewable section.

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CHAIR WILLARD: Anyone else have any other comments, discussion on this? I think that's it. Do we need a motion for forming a subcommittee? think we're done with that business item.

AGENDA ITEM V(B) BUSINESS ITEMS - CLEAR CREEK

CHAIR WILLARD: And we can move right on to discussion of Clear Creek. So the draft environmental impact statement comment period has officially ended; however, BLM had given the Commission the right to submit comments at a later date, and we definitely want to do that, but I don't think we're yet prepared to make comments. And I think we probably need to put that off until the next meeting.

A couple of things, I did receive a letter from the Department of Toxic Substance Control, and it brought some issues, concerns, I guess to my mind, and I think we just need to do some more homework on this subject. But more than happy to entertain any other desires or wishes from Commissioners. Any comments on Clear Creek, questions?

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: We had talked about the possibility of having the Environmental Protection

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     Agency come to the meeting today to give us a little
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     bit more overview, to provide more in-depth discussion
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     on their study. But because I haven't had a lot of
     time to delve into the issue either, I'm interested in
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     delaying this until our next meeting as well and have
     the Environmental Protection Agency representative come
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     then.
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            CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you for reminding me about
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     the EPA. They had scheduled tentatively to come today.
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     Then reflecting on how up to speed we were on the
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     topic, we decided it was best to have them come in
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     July. So they are definitely scheduled to give us a
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     more complete debriefing on their study of Clear Creek
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     at our next meeting. So they told me they will be
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     coming. Any other comments on this one?
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: How much time do we have?
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CHAIR WILLARD: Mr. Keeler, perhaps if you can answer a question for us regarding the remaining time frames on Clear Creek. We know that the comment period

20 has ended, but BLM has said that the Commission can

21 submit comments later. But how much later can we go?

What is the remaining time frame?

JIM KEELER: I can make a phone call right now and get back to you a little later in the meeting.

CHAIR WILLARD: It's my understanding that

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September is sort of the time frame that we're looking at, so we're meeting in July.

OHMVR STAFF LONG: Kelly Long with the Division. I wanted to point out that Mr. Cooper in the Hollister Field Office had indicated that even with the extended comment period, they extended it by 45 days. They will still anticipate getting their final draft or their final EIS and Resource Management Plan in September and pursue their Record of Decision in January.

CHAIR WILLARD: I think that answered the question. No need to follow up. Having something done at our next meeting in July should work.

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AGENDA ITEM V(E) BUSINESS ITEMS - DRAFT 2011 REPORT

CHAIR WILLARD: Just a little background on the draft 2011 Report while the staff gets set up to give us a report.

SB 742 was legislation passed last year that made certain legislative requirements of the Commission, and one of those was a report to the Governor and the Legislature every three years. And the first report is due January 1st, 2011, which is approaching very fast from my perspective as being on the subcommittee that's been working on the draft.

Commissioner Slavik and myself have been going back and forth with staff and moving forward with the draft document that we have before us. We're going to be discussing it today, and again at the next meeting in July we'll also take it up, as well.

After we get the staff input on this, perhaps we could get some public comment. I would be interested to hear what the public has to say about it. For the public, I want you to keep in mind that the purpose of the report is to meet the requirements of the legislation, which is very specific on asking the report to address certain specific areas. And so we took the meaning of that on its face value, and that's really what the report has been drafted to do is to meet the obligation.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: Good afternoon, Commissioners and public and other members of the Division. I know it's been a long day. I'm very happy and welcome the opportunity to be with you today to discuss the first draft of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Commission program report. Commissioner Willard has touched base on a little bit of my introduction here in giving you a little bit of a background. I will say this report is near and dear to my heart; spent a lot of time on it; but this without a doubt has been a team

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effort. There's been a lot of folks that have stepped in.

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As Commissioner Willard referred to, I wanted to remind everyone that this report is mandated in the Legislature to go to the Governor and the Legislature itself. And there's very specific report requirements that we have touched base on. Also, I want to recognize and welcome that we'll have comments from the public; however, this is the first draft. This is the starting point of a working document, acknowledging and mentioning also that we recognize there will be additional changes before the next draft.

The development of this report has been quite a balancing act. I realize that there is probably more or less information in this report than the Commission may have wanted. The Division has a lot of information and there's been a lot of discussion and a lot of meetings in determining what to put in this report.

We've kind of taken it from the standpoint of making it an overview and answering the mandated report requirements.

During past discussions and meetings, our goal was to try to keep this report to 50, 60 pages. As you can see in this draft right now, we've exceeded that quite a bit. There's no executive summary in this

draft, and there is no message from the Chair, as well. Those will be included obviously in the next draft and the final document. And for those of you in the public who are not aware, per statute there will be two or more opportunities for public comment. So, again, this is the starting point. This is the first draft. So the Division looks forward to hearing comments from the Commission as well as the public as we move forward in this process.

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If I may, there are various ways we can kind of take comment and discuss our approach to the report requirements. I might recommend maybe going down the line here. Maybe first kind of giving an overview to folks who may not be aware of what the requirements are in this report. As required by the Public Resources Code 5090.24, as Commissioner Willard referred to earlier, this falls under the responsibility of the Commission. They are to prepare and submit a program report to the Governor, the Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee, the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water, and the Committee on Appropriations in each house on or before January 1st, 2011, and every three years thereafter. In the past, there has been a biennial report. It is now a triennial report. The report should be adopted by the

Commission after presenting it to the public after two or more public meetings of which this is the first.

The report shall address the status of the program,

Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation, including six specific questions that we need to address.

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CHIEF JENKINS: I just wanted to put one comment in as we move forward. Part of the reasons we've struggled with writing the report so much is that we recognize that this is your report. So the way we want you to look at what we've provided so far is this was our opening presentation of what we thought you might want to include in the report, but we recognize that you may want to change the flavor of some of this, you might want to give more or less detail. And so it's presented in that spirit, that we did the best staff work we could for you to this point. That's what we want to hear back today specifically as we look at these six specific items that Connie is about to go through. And then as we look at the report as it stands right now, the draft as it stands right now, we really need that direction back from the Commission about how you would like us to fine tune it or make complete rewrites of sections, whatever it is that you all want with this. We're just in this case your ghostwriters, if you will.

CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you for that clarification. That's right. This is the Commission's report card on Division's management of the program, so that's the way I see it, too. And we'll have comments that will be along those lines.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: Thank you very much. So if I may suggest that we go down the reports requirements one at a time, that pretty much is the way the report is outlined. And if we start with report requirement number one is the result of the strategic planning process pursuant to subdivision one of Section 5090.32 of the Public Resources Code.

The way we approached this report requirement was a goal of collecting data and coming up with informed decision making. We kept this section brief, if you will. The main approach was to develop a shared vision with the Commission, yourselves, based on strategic themes and principles and thus came the six goals and objectives for implementing those goals in particular. And those are outlined pretty well on here. Also, I think what is important is the current strategic plan leaves out specific objectives to be implemented to achieve those goals with time frames. I think that was important. That would be page nine is where requirement one starts.

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COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Connie, are we going to talk about as we go along comments to this, or do you want to wait until the end?

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OHV STAFF LATHAM: I would recommend as we go along, Mr. Slavik, I think that would be easier, but I'm agreeable to whatever you want. I just was going to ask that question, actually.

CHAIR WILLARD: Okay. We can do that. Let's break it up into parts. Maybe if we could start with just some general comments on the whole document, and then we can get into going through the questions one through six.

I guess I can kick it off by a couple of comments, these are general comments that are just for the public's benefit. This document is a draft document. There will be a table of contents, an executive summary, and a conclusion. It may get a little bit lengthy in some areas and a little bit condensed in others, but it's sort of a starting place. Don't beat us up too bad. It's sort of a work in progress. We'll have another hearing where you can provide more comments on a more refined draft at that point.

On that, I do have a lot of things here and there, but they are typos or words or questions. I think I'll wait and do that off-line with you. I don't want to take the Commission's and public's time to get into wordsmithing. If we can all look at it that way, more concepts, pictures, questions would be great.

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This is a report card from the Commission on the Division's work, and I think while the Division, in my opinion, is doing an outstanding job managing the program, I know there are some areas where improvement can be made. And so I think I'd like to see some more comments on areas that perhaps the program can be improved or there were some deficiencies or there were some problems. There is some of that in here, but, again, the Division has been doing an excellent job, but at the same time no organization is perfect and there is always room for improvement. So I think as a report from the Commission on Division, I'd like to see some more constructive criticism or suggestions for improvement areas that can be touched on. And I think that the resulting document is more balanced when we have those types of items addressed.

CHIEF JENKINS: Excuse me, but I beg to differ slightly. So the way I have always looked at the legislation there, digesting what you just said, but the language specifically says it's a report on the status of the program. The Division is part of the

program, but I'm looking at it as a holistic approach.

It's in some sense a self criticism of the entirety of the program, in other words, does the legislation that's running the program meet all of the needs of the program. So it's looking at the vehicle, the large

vehicle that is the OHV program in California.

We implement the program, but I just want to make that distinction, the Division is not the program. The Division is responsible for carrying out the program. So in that sense, yes, this is partly to evaluate or to report on are we doing that effectively, but I think it's more than that, is what I want to get at. It also establishes the program in its entirety, so that would include the things that are going on like the Feinstein bill that we just looked at, how is that going to affect the program in California, what are the pressures that that's going to put on the overall program. I just don't want it to be this is the critique of the Division. That's a component of it, but I look at this report as a larger report on the status of the entire program, the OHV program, and all of the things that that includes in California.

CHAIR WILLARD: Thank you for the clarification.

That's an excellent point, and that's the way I see it,

too. I didn't mean to drill down into the Division

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because the Division is the implementer of the program,

but I think this is a great opportunity for us to talk

about some of the issues that are confronting the

program in general, yes.

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- Any other Commissioners have any other just general large document questions? Commissioner Lueder.
- few pages, I noted that the Commission and its duties was pulled straight out of SB 742; however, the Division and its duties didn't look like that was done that way. So I would suggest that the Division's responsibilities are pulled out of 742 just for consistency and clarification.
 - OHV STAFF LATHAM: Thank you. You're not the first person to point that out to me.

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I understand where we're going here, but I think if I would have done this,

Connie, myself, it would look much differently. If it was us having to write, if we had the ability internally to create a report without maybe just asking for some data from you folks but actually doing the writing ourself, it would look much differently than it is. To me it looks pretty bureaucratic. I guess the harder thing to look at from the perspective -- you know, it's going to go to bureaucrats so maybe that's

fine. But for the average person in the audience to read this thing, this is a lot of stuff to digest.

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Some of my comments were to make things more visual. I would say a summary at the beginning, a summary at the beginning of each of the specific questions, and then have an appendices to go back through all of the minutia. And then maybe this is a place where those pictures like over there of Imperial Sand Dunes to me was the idea that I would have in my mind of what would be in the front of each of the SVRA sections. So there would be a where it is in the state, what it looks like on the ground, and the information about the visitorship, the budget, and some of those other particular items that are specific to those SVRA themselves. So somebody could look and get an overview real quick before they ever go any further.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: More along the line of adding more of the recreational component?

COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Reading this, pretty much there is no recreational component to this. It's all environmental.

CHIEF JENKINS: Keep in mind, we were specifically answering those six components. The six components are all bent pretty much that way. I hear what you are saying, but we have to go into a certain

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amount of detail in order to answer those six questions.

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COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Right. But number two gives us flexibility, seems to me, unless I'm reading it wrong, question number two.

CHAIR WILLARD: Trying to put myself in the shoes of a reader of this report, you know, they're going to start reading it. They may not have the background or any background on the program. think it would just make the document more user friendly if there would be maybe a page or a half page on each SVRA, because a lot of this stuff delves into the SVRAs. And just simple information like naming the SVRA, number of acreage, topography type, where it's located, what county, maybe we have a little map, maybe that's too much, I don't know. But just a way for the uneducated reader, whether it's a legislator or his staff, picks this up and starts reading through it, and he can get a better sense of what we're talking about. I think we're well versed in this topic so we kind of know it all, we have the background information, but I think you have to keep in mind that others might not.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: Certainly.

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: In following up, first I would like to thank Connie for the work you have done

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on it and the rest of the OHV staff and Commissioners Willard and Slavik for working on this.

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At this point I think it's an excellent document. I think there is still some work obviously we have to do on it, but I certainly appreciate everybody's work on it up to this point.

From the standpoint of the document itself, initially the goal was to keep it to 50 pages. I'm not sure that that's necessary. In other words, I think it's necessary to get the information in that we want to get in, and if it takes more space than that, fine.

I think a way to present it so that you can provide the necessary information is to just add attachments of documents.

And I think that many times when you refer to monitoring plans, for example, other documents, that it would be advisable to reference and attach those, or at least give the address online where they can be accessed. That way if a person wants to read further about a particular topic and get more information, we'll have that available, ready at their fingertips. Especially presenting to the Governor and the legislators, I think it's important to have that information available because they may want to dig deeper, and so attachments would be a good way to do

that.

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I also think it's valuable in developing public documents like this to cite the source of the information. Again, that gives the reader the opportunity to go into more detail, but I think it gives much more credibility to the document.

So, for example, there was a discussion about the impacts from the motorized recreation on Plover breeding habitats, and there was a discussion about the particular management techniques that might be used in order to address that. I think it would be helpful to document those management techniques with research or studies that you have gone to to find that, in fact, those are techniques that are going to work.

And there are several places in the document where statements are made that without documentation of some kind of research or study to back it up, it kind of leaves me thinking, well, is this true and how do I know that's true without a source.

I think it provides much more credibility to the document if there is a good documentation of the sources of information that you're using to develop some of the ideas and management techniques and whatnot that you've identified in the report.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: We can certainly do that.

1	CHAIR WILLARD: Any other general comments from
2	the Commissioners before we delve into these items?
3	OHV STAFF LATHAM: Did we have any comment on
4	report requirement one, the strategic planning process?
5	COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I guess the question
6	actually is the interpretation of the word "results".
7	Are we saying that we're going to basically just type
8	out the strategic plan verbatim or are we going to say
9	what resulted from the strategic plan? Because what I
10	can read here is just a strategic plan.
11	OHV STAFF LATHAM: Correct, the results of the
12	strategic planning process, which we have given a
13	general overview of what that process was.
14	COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: But what's the result?
15	Did we hire more people? There are several things in
16	the plan. Have they been carried out?
17	OHV STAFF LATHAM: Yes, we're in a process of
18	working out an implementation plan for the strategic
19	plan. The goal was to identify objectives, identify
20	what timelines, yes. So now we're working on
21	implementing those objectives, meeting those timelines.
22	DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: If I may, Commissioner
23	Slavik, keep in mind we didn't receive approval for
24	that document until the end of the year.
25	COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: But my question was, are

1 we going to continue on with this or is it just going 2 to be verbatim the strategic plan. If you have a goal here, are you going to tell us did you reach that goal? 3 CHIEF JENKINS: In other words, I think what 4 5 you're asking is something that would be further down the line. So the results of the strategic planning 6 7 process at this point are that we have specific goals 8 that are set and that we have the action plans that are 9 being developed. So when you look at the actual plan, 10 which according to Commissioner van Velsor might be a 11 good attachment to have the whole plan attached to 12 this, you might be able to go, okay, the results of the 13 planning process was... now, you have these very 14 measurable goals to begin to try to achieve and a 15 timeline for providing a plan to achieve those. How 16 you would answer this is to say here is the timeline of 17 goals that we are going to be shooting for, and we can 18 then measure ourselves against that timeline as we go forward. 19 20 OHV STAFF LATHAM: I'm sure by the next report 2.1 2014 we'll have all of this down. 2.2 COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: A question, is there a 23

Word document available that we can comment on using track changes? That would make it real easy.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: Yes, there is, absolutely.

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COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: Can we do that legally?

2 OHV STAFF LATHAM: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: That's why we have the subcommittee, right?

ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: We would have to figure out the logistics of making all of that available for the public so it's completely transparent and open. And then it would be reconsidered maybe back at your next meeting in July, the next time you're going to hear this. So as long as we can figure out the logistics of making all of that available, we can do that.

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: So what do you mean? So we would make comments through track changes, and then those changes would be made available at our next Commission meeting or our track changes would be made available to the public?

ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: That's the piece we would have to think about. We would have to think about how to do that, whether to make it available realtime or have a revised document at the July meeting, and then a reference back to each of your individual red lined track change documents so that people can identify who said what, where the changes came from. That's what I would be wanting to figure out, how we would

logistically have them do that, how the staff would do that, how you all would do that.

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DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Another option that we may have, Commissioner, is that we did something similar when we had the strategic plan. We came out with the first draft, and we took public comments. We heard many good comments that came to us via letters, suggestions, ideas. We could perhaps consider something similar where the public could provide comments back to the subcommittee and Division, and then working with the subcommittee, we could consider those comments and how the Commission would want to consider those. So that's another option.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: On page 12 is report requirement two, and we've kind of looked at this in two parts. First, the condition of natural and cultural resources of areas of trails received in state Off-Highway Motor Vehicle funds. And the second part, the resolution of conflicts of use in those areas and trails.

The way in which we approached the first part is by giving an overview of the current conditions, what they look like on the ground, what the project areas look like as we try and balance recreation with resource protection. We broke that down by the eight

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SVRAs and then also by our federal partners, as well.

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And then the second half, which deals with the conflicts of use of those areas, we approached that by addressing some of the challenges the Division faces and then showing how the Division has reached out to resolve some of those conflicts.

Then we mentioned some of the ways in which the Division has helped to facilitate groups, stakeholders, users in different areas of the state, bringing them together to resolve conflict.

CHAIR WILLARD: Any comments on report requirement number two?

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: The way I interpret the reporting requirement as it relates to condition, when working in a natural resource management capacity, which I believe we are here, condition is a measurement of the actual health of a given ecosystem based on some desired outcome or condition of an ecosystem. What I think you have done in the report up to this point is to describe the particular habitats where the riding opportunities exist, but you haven't compared that to a desired condition.

So from the standpoint of doing a condition assessment, what I would like to see is an evaluation of the current condition of the particular areas that

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we're considering relative to what we would determine to be the desired best condition of these particular areas, like riparian areas, for example, that trails run through. So you would do a condition assessment and say based on what we're currently looking at, considering these different criteria, the condition is good or the condition is fair or the condition is poor.

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So there's some relative assessment of what we have accomplished based on our goals over time, and so we can look at that now and say this is the condition now, it's fair. We want the condition to be good, and so in the future we will make modifications using our monitoring information so that we are moving towards a good condition.

If we don't have that information, and I don't know that we do, but if we don't have that information, now I think we need to state that we don't currently have a status condition or an assessment of the current condition of these areas, but we are taking these steps in order to implement a program so we can get condition.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: Okay.

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I'm fairly confused about the intent of that report requirement. Can staff maybe enlighten us to what the original intent was of that

specific requirement?

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as we got ready to write the report. Keep in mind that language was put in the statute well before 742. All that 742 did to this language for the requirements was to change it from the biennial report to a triennial report, number one. And then if you go back and compare the old language to the new language, it's identical except that it used to be written in a paragraph. And during 742, it got broken out into bullet points so you could look at it, more specifically into these six bullet points.

As we began to look over how do we address these particular points, it was daunting because, to Commissioner van Velsor's point, if we were to start down a list of all of the areas that have received OHV Trust funds and then try to document in some sort of a format that everybody would agree on what we felt what the condition was of all of those, we would end up with the yellow pages of California, you know, a document that would be hundreds and hundreds of pages long.

That's why we tried to find some other approach where we can go through and describe the system that's in place to ensure that when an area begins to go into a poor condition, how is that addressed, how does the

system react to it.

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And, quite frankly, we're very open to suggestions from you all about what you think should be in there because, as I say, you can go all the way from the first draft that somebody from the Division wrote named Phil that was really vague, because I was struggling with it. So I tried to write a little section that was here's what we're doing. And all of my colleagues looked at me and said, you're crazy, we need more detail.

So then we wrote a lot of detail about stuff, but we can go into a lot of detail about a few areas, but you can't go into that much detail about all of the areas, so how do you choose which areas you're going to review. We tried to kind of meld the concepts and come into something that was more or less middle ground, and that's what we see before us. As I say, we're very open to suggestions here.

CHAIR WILLARD: I appreciate the challenge of trying to be as comprehensive as Commissioner van Velsor might want to be, but at the same time dealing with limited resources, time, and the number of pages, a reader's attention span, maybe there is a happy medium or compromise where areas that we feel need to be brought forth, then those can be brought forth

because they're areas that demand attention. I don't know.

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DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Then we even went back further to some of the Division staff who are now retired, but we reached out to them to say when the legislation was originally written, what was the thought? And it was a completely different thought. It was the thought that, well, you take the 30,000-foot level approach, and in the past two years, in this case now three years, how has the condition of California changed. Have you had wildfires? Have you had drought? Have you had impacts now in urban encroachment? So all of a sudden we were looking thinking, oh my goodness, here is a whole another approach. I don't think that's necessarily the approach, obviously that's not the approach that we took, but I think it sheds some light on some of the confusion as you try and zero down.

ATTORNEY LA FRANCHI: I can maybe add a little It's not perfect, but having done a fairly thorough assessment of the legislative history of the program going back to 1972 as a part of some pending litigation, I think, just off the top of my head, this arose out of legislation that then Assembly Member Garamendi sponsored at the request of the Sierra Club

and some other groups in either '87 or '97 when the soil standards and the wildlife protection standards were built into the OHMVR Act.

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And at that time, if you look at some of the history and some of the legislative analysis, the concern was that the program didn't have a rigorous way of addressing the kinds of things that the program is designed to do, which is manage the program in a way that sustained the lands and arrive at some sort of ethical balance.

So the standards that were developed for the soil standards and the wildlife protection plans would be that, if you will, as realistic an end goal of what you're trying to achieve with the program as the land managers could come up with. And then as you move forward, you would look at how well the program was responding to those end goals or those standards.

So I have to kind of agree from that perspective with Commissioner van Velsor's assessment that because this language I think evolved out of that history, and it was a how is the program doing with regard to the condition of natural and cultural resources, is it protecting them, and how do you measure those protections. So what were the standards and evaluating the existing condition back against those standards is

what that history seems to suggest from all of my review of that legislation.

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COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: I think I would agree with Stan, also, what you're saying. I think the direction I would like to see is more what's going on out there, not necessarily a description of the site. It could be a summary, but you need to know is it good or bad.

And to add to it, I would like to see something about the amount of visitor-use days, carrying capacity, whatever the measurement is. But if Carnegie reaches carrying capacity seven days a week for the whole summer, obviously there is so much more impacts that have to be dealt with there than some place that barely gets a track on it. Then we should say that, this place is overrun seven days a week, and this is what it looks like. This is the best we can do.

COMMISSIONER SILVERBERG: I would just like to follow up and say that the Forest Service and BLM uses condition ratings, and I suspect that they have some of that information at least on some of the areas that they are developing recreational opportunities with the grant funds. And while it is a tremendous amount of information, and it would require a fair amount of time to gather that data if we don't have it now, but I think we need to start moving in that direction and

start identifying the criteria and so forth that we would use to establish the particular standards and desired condition.

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But from the standpoint of providing it in the report, at this point I think you can do it again in an appendix or table form where you just have a table listing the different areas, ecosystems associated with particular trails that are being funded and have a condition report, good, bad, fair.

And so you're not taking up any space to any large degree, you just have a table that folks can refer to to get a sense of what does this particular area look like from the standpoint of what we would like to acquire.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: Any other comments on the second half of this, the conflict of use?

Moving on to page 39, which is the report requirement three, status and accomplishments of funds appropriated for restoration pursuant to paragraphs of Subdivision B of Section 5090.50. And just as a reminder to folks, 5090.50 speaks to the Grants and Cooperative Agreement Program only. So in this section, we give an overview of the legislative changes to the Division of Grants and Cooperative Agreements program, and we give an overview of some of the

- 1 examples of restoration projects that are taking place 2 or are ongoing right now. As the Chief mentioned 3 earlier, to list all 550-plus projects that have taken place since '04 and all 250 recipients, it would be, 4 5 again, a telephone book. So we kind of spoke to some 6 examples.
 - COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: And that can all be referenced on the web through OLGA?
- 9 OHV STAFF LATHAM: Yes.

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- CHAIR WILLARD: How do you think people are going to view this, as an electronic version on the computer or pick up a hard copy? What do you think is going to be the most common way it's used?
- DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: You mean in terms of number of staff? Because I think it's like our strategic plan. I don't see a lot of members grabbing it. And that's why I think, coming back to Commissioner van Velsor's comment, is there a specific thing that says 50 pages. No, I think it's common sense that you want people to read your document. how are you going to do that? Is it daunting? Is it one of those books that you look at or do you try to keep it interesting and if you want additional information that's referenced in the back.

- 1 going to be a hard copy. It comes in, you look at it,
- 2 | they'll skim it, something will catch their eye.
- 3 | That's the reason that we need to make it look user
- 4 | friendly and available. And then it will go to a
- 5 | shelf. And I hate to say that.
- And my hope is that we can make it work because
- 7 | I think that's important, to get that message out.
- 8 | We've heard that today about the importance of what it
- 9 | is that we're doing, and I think in particular what
- 10 | needs to be done in the future. And so that that
- 11 report card coming in 2014 will be able to identify
- 12 | those areas where, Commissioner van Velsor, I think you
- indicated that were somewhat weak, we can show whether
- 14 we've gotten stronger.
- And so I think that electronically perhaps, but
- 16 | I think more importantly hard copy. I don't mean to be
- 17 | that fun sucker, so I apologize if I did just then. I
- 18 | think as we look at unemployment rates of 12-and-a-half
- 19 | million and budget deficits, it's trying to be
- 20 realistic of what the Legislature really has time to
- 21 focus on.
- COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: But if we're going to do
- 23 | this, the report will probably go beyond the scope of
- 24 | California, too. I can see national organizations take
- 25 | a look at this seeing what's going on here. We're the

leaders, obviously, even though we don't have any money.

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DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: And I would agree with you on one hand. I think what is more about leadership is the culmination of the report that we did together through the strategic plan. That's about a vision for the future. That's about what I believe people are willing to look at. We have to be able to do those references where we need to improve and where we've made mistakes, or where we doing something very, very well in balancing that recreation.

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: I think we're talking about two different products here.

This report I think is a report that the Legislature has required us to write to establish an overview of what we've accomplished. And this report is going to the Governor and the Legislature, so I think it's written in a certain way.

If we want a report to go to the public that we want to market in a way differently than that, then we use information from this report and create another report, another document. I don't think we can do both with this report.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: Thank you, Commissioner. would agree myself. I believe that's correct.

the way we've approached it.

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COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: On page 40, to address the issue of how do you include all of the information from the standpoint of the number of grants and restoration projects and so forth that we have done, and I think what you have done here is provide a couple of examples.

But, for example, on the bottom of page 40 on line 1081, U.S. Forest Service and BLM have achieved significant results in repairing and restoring lands. That's quite a statement, and I think there needs to be some documentation right there to say, okay, what are the significant results that we have accomplished.

So right there I would list several of the significance results, and then maybe go in more detail, like you have done, and give more of a story for some of the particular examples. But I think it's important to have a number of significant results outlined right there where you said we have some significant results to show.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: Aside from the couple that we already have here, you would like to see more to the list?

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Yes, I think we need more than a couple. I think we need many.

Again, you can do it in a table format without taking up a lot of space, and people will have that to see.

CHAIR WILLARD: Perhaps an appendix and you can put a chart or table in an appendix so that it's not cluttering up the actual narrative of the topic at hand. Maybe start using an appendix for things like that to refer to an appendix?

OHV STAFF LATHAM: Certainly.

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CHAIR WILLARD: Any other comments on this section?

OHV STAFF LATHAM: On page 47, report requirement four, a summary of resource monitoring data compiled and restoration work completed. Again, we've approached this section by giving an overview of the monitoring activities taking place in the SVRAs and within the federal agencies. Also, we mention and talk about our peer review of our wildlife habitat protection plan, kind of what we're calling the second generation. Questions in this section?

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: I think this is an area again where I'd like to see more data. I think there's value in a data rich report in this case. And what you have provided in the current text is a description of the monitoring activities, but there's

not a lot of information about the results.

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So I think it would be helpful to not necessarily give the results of all of the monitoring data but provide again several areas where you describe the actual method of the monitoring that was done and you discuss the results of that monitoring so that you've got some good sound data to give people an understanding of how you're monitoring and what are the results of that monitoring.

I notice you identified several questions in the beginning about what the monitoring could answer. But there was no place in the text where you discuss some possible answers to those questions as a result of the monitoring. So I think it would be really helpful to provide a fair amount of data in there to support the management that is taking place, and the monitoring will demonstrate how that management is working to accomplish our particular goals in a given area.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: Thank you.

Any other questions?

CHAIR WILLARD: I think we need to take a short break.

(Break taken from 4:26 to 4:32 p.m.)

OHV STAFF LATHAM: If there are no more questions on report requirement four, we can move on to

number five, which should be on page 62.

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CHAIR WILLARD: Commissioners, any comments on this section?

OHV STAFF LATHAM: I can give --

COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: No offense, I can talk to you just about any time and Commissioner Slavik on this. I would really like to know if the public has any comments on the general overview of this. The only reason I say that is because our room is quickly thinning, and I think that that's key, to get at least them engaged in this, too. I hate to kind of interrupt this midstream, but I think it's kind of important.

CHAIR WILLARD: That's a good point. Obviously we were going to take public comment once we were done with this. If everyone was leaving, it doesn't do much good to have public comment if the public isn't here to comment. Commissioners, what's your pleasure? Do you want to continue as you are? Let me ask this: Does anyone have any real important comments with the remainder of the document?

Let's go into public comment, and then after that we can come back and discuss the situation amongst ourselves.

BRUCE BRAZIL: Good afternoon, Bruce Brazil, California Enduro Riders' Association. First, I want

to make a few comments on some specifics within the document as it has been drafted. That's starting on page seven, there's an OHV Trust Fund income history bar chart. That's the number that I got off the web for the page. It's showing 2008/2009 income of approximately \$121 million. That's a large jump from the previous years. And then on the next page on projected income we've got a pie chart for fiscal year of 2010/2011, and it's only a little over \$83 million. That's about a \$38 million difference between those two figures. I'm just wondering about the accuracy of the \$121 million.

Next comment, there's been a couple of references to SB 742. At the end of that, our registration fees were \$50. I didn't catch anything in there showing the additional two dollars that's been jacked up. I think that should be noted.

And part of that also goes in with the law enforcement section. It would be nice to mention that \$6 now of the registration fee goes to the CHP and that's irrelevant of the law enforcement grants.

Page eight, it does mention the loans to the General Fund, but I think being that it's near the front part of the whole report, it would be nice to mention the amounts of the loans. Those are addressed

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further on in the report. But before the reader falls asleep, I think it would be important for them to catch that.

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And somewhere in the report, especially for the SVRAs, maybe some sort of discussion as to the difficulties in locating properties for the new SVRAs and also referencing back to the couple that they've tried to acquire and what happened with those. I think that's an actual report card as to what's happened. Those are the comments in specific.

And then in general, where Commissioner von

Velsor was mentioning about adding a lot of line items,

I think as a general reader they won't want to see that

much information but maybe the number of projects, 38

projects were completed improving restoration habitat,

et cetera. I think that would sum it up a little bit.

But the data would be there, not specifics. Someone

wants more information, they can come to Division and

request it. I think that same concept could be

followed through in other sections of this report so it

doesn't get too lengthy and just end up being a space

on the shelf. Thank you.

KEATON NORQUIST: Keaton Norquist, I'm with the Forest Service. I just had a brief comment. We've worked close with Connie in the past couple of months

with this, and we've been definitely happy to help to supply information. Kathy wanted me to mention that we were hoping to be able to see a copy of this before it was released to the public. And, Connie -- I know she's been under tremendous time pressure -- we weren't able to see it, don't hold us to anything in there yet. We'll have a chance to look at it and work with her on that in the coming weeks.

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Also, Commissioner van Velsor, your suggestion about condition surveys, the Forest Service and BLM do keep those and more than happy to share those. The one thing I would suggest, give us some leeway time. know when we do data calls to all of the forests, it generally takes at least a month for them to get us back the data. Takes a long time. That's my one suggestion. Thank you.

TOM TAMMONE: Tom Tammone. Yes, if Ed Waldheim was here today, I would know he would say where is the spreadsheet. We got a nice pie chart spreadsheet of where the money comes from. I'd like to see a little more of a breakdown of where the money goes.

Especially on the acquisition projects, I notice on the grants, and I guess this is becoming a dead issue, we had one acquisition project applied for this year. Is there any way the Commission could put

together a committee to discuss what are we going to do about these acquisitions? There is no future if we have no acquisitions, plain and simple.

Other than that, talking to some of the applicants like in San Bernardino's grant, I put in a request that they add about \$200,000 to train ten of our volunteers to do sound monitoring, get certified through Chris Grail at DPS. They responded that due to Division comments, they want us to cut back, we were spending too much on paid staff. I said this isn't for paid staff. This is for volunteers to do their job in the field. There is a difference.

I kind of get this feeling through the process the Division is getting a little abusive with these comments to the applicants because talking to the applicants I think they're getting led around by the nose by these comments from Division, who's essentially doing the scoring. So my suggestion to the board would be the Commission put the comments on the grants. That was meant for the applicant, and they're supposed to go to Division. But I'm kind of wondering where all these comments are coming into Division because they're making a lot of factual statements like this isn't covered, this isn't an OHV opportunity, and where they should be even making comments more along the line of,

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- 1 the applicant should explain why they need an electric 2 wheelchair or why you need a motorcycle for a 3 restoration project. I can understand these kinds of questions. But when they're saying this, this, this 4 5 and that is not a covered expense without asking for some sort of justification is not right. Thanks. 6
 - CHAIR WILLARD: That's it on the public comment. So let's discuss where we're at. Does anyone have any comments, Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER LUEDER: I'd like to see a pie chart for all of the loans that have been taken out from the Trust funds over the years, the amounts and what fiscal year it occurred. That always comes up out in the OHV community, and I think it's important for the Legislators to know we've contributed all of this money to the General Fund, when is it coming back kind of thing.

CHAIR WILLARD: Where would we put that, in the program overview in the beginning?

> COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Yes.

CHAIR WILLARD: I've got, I think, more of a question to staff. While I appreciate Commissioner van Velsor's well-intentioned comments on having a data rich report, I want to make sure that we're not overburdening staff and that this is something that we

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can accomplish and I guess more importantly is it really needed.

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And I think I would rely on Division's opinion as to what the end user needs or was looking for, or is there some way to have somewhat of a happy medium where we are not trying to seek out every data point on every trail in every inch of the SVRAs and also on the partners' lands because to me that just seems an unrealistically huge undertaking.

CHIEF JENKINS: It's kind of back to where we were discussing, for instance, if we were looking at reporting on the condition of all of the areas where we did restoration projects, by definition we restored those areas. Where we actually got the grant or the SVRA, the Division restored those areas. So going through with the detailed listing of all of those restoration projects and the result of the restoration, that's almost kind of just a circular reasoning. Well, did you restore it? If the grant was successful and they actually were distributed the funds, did they accomplish the goals of the grant so that that area was restored. Similarly the question on the trails that we maintain, specifically on the questions status and condition of the trails and areas that we fund. assumption would be that we're funding them for trail

maintenance, and so by definition they've been maintained.

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It's a little difficult to go back and say we had a trail that we funded five years ago, and we haven't funded it since then, so what's the condition of it now because the people that come to us for grants, will come to us for an area that has some issue that needs to be addressed. And then we will fund a project there, be it a conservation or restoration type project, and address those problems. And with the scarcity of funds, they generally will address another area, so we fund another area.

So when we say all of the areas that we funded, again, are we talking about what's the condition today of a project that we funded many years ago, I don't know. That's not in any of our data that they're reporting on because they report at the end of the project, and then a lot of times we don't hear about that area again.

So unless we were to ask the Forest Service to give us essentially this global, what's going on with your entire system, because we've touched many, many parts of the system over the years, and trying to sort out exactly where and what parts of all of the forests, the BLM areas we touched and worked on, and that's

before you get to the county land, the areas that the sheriff patrol, all those other areas, you begin to see the complexity of that discussion.

So to one of the speaker's comments here, if we looked at here are some of the areas that we've been able to do, this many acres have been restored with restoration funds or this many miles of roads have been obliterated with restoration projects, this many miles of trails have been maintained, might be another way you could approach that, what are the accomplishments of that program. Because the failure of one of those projects would be the exception rather than the norm. Just in my mind, the reason I'm kind of stammering here, is just trying to imagine how we would collect that data into something that would be meaningful enough that when look at it, the data mine, the data doesn't just always produce the same result that, yes, we spent money to fix it and we fixed it. How many times do you prove that with data is a little bit of a circular reasoning exercise.

CHAIR WILLARD: And I guess more importantly, being users again, that question, is this the type of information that the end user wants because it's not specified in the legislation, yes, you need to provide data to back up your conclusions. But is that the type

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of information that you think is a requirement and you haven't included them in this first draft. So I want to address Commissioner van Velsor's concern, but at the same time I don't want to create a document that's overkill for the task at hand and then create a huge burden, or we set ourselves up to try to do something that we just can't accomplish. Does that make sense? COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: It does. Let me

respond to it. Chief Jenkins, I interpret this a little broader than you do. The statement is the condition of natural and cultural resources of areas and trails receiving State Highway funding. So we're not just talking about the trail itself or the maintenance project, we're talking about the natural and cultural resources associated with that. Now, I'm not sure what that means from the standpoint of "associated", but we have an ecosystem that these trails move through. And my interpretation is we're talking about the natural and cultural resources associated with the systems that the trails are interacting with.

My sense is, based on the objectives that we have outlined in this strategic plan, is the need to maintain a sustainable system for off-road vehicle recreation that also maintains the sustainability of

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the natural resources that support that system. And I think what the Legislature and the Governor is looking for is are we accomplishing that. And I think that we need to provide some data that demonstrates that we are accomplishing that. And I think doing that, we do that with some condition assessment or ratings, and it may not necessarily have to be everything, but I think there needs to be a significant attempt to demonstrate how we're meeting those objectives of providing for the sustainability of the natural and cultural resources associated with our off-road vehicle recreation.

And we haven't done that here. We've just described what we have, and I think we need to say what we think the condition is, of some percentage possibly, of these areas without going into a massive amount of data gathering which we couldn't do in the timeframe at this point, but we could look at how we would do that over the next timeframe. If we wanted to gather more information, we could set up a procedure to get that condition data.

And the SVRAs, we certainly have more information on the SVRAs because we manage them, and so we should have a better sense of what the condition of the SVRAs are. And I would think that would be the place to start, and then we can pick up some of the BLM

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and Forest Service data just as a percentage of the trails and roads that we're funding, something like that, as opposed to everything.

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CHIEF JENKINS: You're very correct that we have much more complete data on the SVRAs, of course, because we are managing every aspect of the SVRAs.

Just going back to what they had in mind when they wrote this, if I understand correctly, we used to do a lot more trail maintenance grants or the types of grants that would cover large areas of forest or BLM areas. When we would did these, we were funding their program to a large degree, where now we tend to have people coming in for very specific grants. So instead of maintaining the trails and a certain sector of a forest, they'll come in for a bridge. They need to bridge the creek, we're in a water spot. Or they need to fix a section of trail that's been blown out, we need to either fix it or close that trail and restore it.

And so as a result, the documentation that we used to get, if we have a project area where they're maintaining the trail systems, they're doing trail maps generally, maintaining the trail system, we would get reports and they would report back to us, and the CEQA and everything else would cover that entire area where

the trail system is in. Now, the project footprints are much more narrowly defined.

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And so perhaps a way to approach this, too, is to look at why is that, why is that that people tend to come in now for very tightly defined projects and not so much for the systematic projects. I don't know the answer to that, but that's in fact what we're seeing. That's why we don't have that comprehensive data that might have been expected back in the day that this was written when we were doing very large landscapes, projects, and then getting reports on the health of that entire system.

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: In the Forest Service I know, and I suspect the BLM does as well, has to monitor the implementation of projects through their best management practices, they so implement and then they monitor to determine the success of those projects so they would have that data.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: I think what troubles me or worries me is broadening the Division's responsibility beyond the scope of the project area. So I have some real concerns about expanding from a project area to an entire forest. We can review our documentation and if we don't have the information we could then ask BLM and the Forest Service for their

help. But I'm not here to judge the Forest Service on their BMPs. I think we might meet with some resistance. I'm not sure, is that what you were suggesting?

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COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: No, I was suggesting that they have the information to evaluate the success of the project through their BMPs. Using the BMPs --

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: I really do need to understand this. So we have project A that occurred three years ago, and therefore are you looking in this document that we would say on forest X district here they got trail maintenance money for this particular project. Now three years later we're looking back to see if they were successful. Are you suggesting that we should still be collecting monitoring data for the entire three years on one-year money.

That's where I'm getting a little confused. I think we all are trying to wrap our head around the extent to which we're going back to look at this particular project. We audited it. They have to provide the deliverables. They had to do their soils. They had to do their monitoring. They had to do the things required in an audit. Above and beyond that, I don't know what our jurisdiction is. That's why I'm struggling a little bit.

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: I don't either, but my way of thinking is that we give them a grant to put in a bridge, and at the end of the three-year period, they're still providing -- they're still gathering data to determine how the bridge is working, and they would submit that information to us as part of our request to determine how the money has been spent successfully or not, from the standpoint of that particular project.

My understanding is that the information that we're gathering over this three-year period is for the impact of the monies we have given the Forest Service and the BLM. It's not just for one year. It's for three years, and so what happens to those projects over that three-year period.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: But now you're expanding the project, are you not? The project was for one-year money of trail maintenance money, or one year of law enforcement money. So what would that look like then?

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Well, there are certain projects where it wouldn't apply. Law enforcement wouldn't apply. But certainly putting in a bridge would. And how is that bridge functioning now after it was installed three years ago from the standpoint of water quality.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: The law enforcement

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1 maybe. I apologize for this dialogue, Chairman. 2 the law enforcement, if under restoration law 3 enforcement got dollars to monitor that project --COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: That's true, it would 4 5 apply. DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: So therefore you're 6 7 saying that would be three-year money that you would be able to perhaps capture some of that. 8 9 COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: True. It basically is 10 demonstrating the success of the monies that we have 11 spent from the standpoint of accomplishing our goals, 12 or our set of goals. DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: Trying to figure this 13 14 out. Is that in a table? So we just need to mull that over and try to figure out how best to capture that 15 16 data and demonstrate that. 17 COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: Obviously, we can't do 18 it all, but we can do some subset to demonstrate that 19 we're gathering that information and making it 20 available to show how we're working to achieve our 21 goals, how our monies are being used to achieve our 2.2 goals. 23 DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: I think the challenge is 24

COMMISSIONER VAN VELSOR: I'm not thinking about the entire forest, just the project areas.

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OHMVR COMMISSION MEETING

CHAIR WILLARD: So is Division staff comfortable with trying to implement Commissioner van Velsor's suggestion? I want to make sure that we're not overreaching and that we're not overtaxing our resources. We've got to get this done. And the way I initially heard Commissioner van Velsor's suggestion, it seemed to me to be a huge expansion of the scope of the report. Maybe I'm misreading what your desires are and maybe I'm underestimating Division staff, I don't know, so help me here. I just want to make sure we get this done. That's all I'm interested in.

OHV STAFF LATHAM: My approach, and correct me

Chief and Deputy Director if I'm wrong, we will

definitely go back with the comments that are being

written for me right now, the suggestions and so forth,

get together as a group, discuss these amongst

ourselves, and see what is the best approach in the

timeframe that we have to get the information that all

of the commissioners here have asked for.

CHAIR WILLARD: So we can have sort of a best-efforts approach to meet Commissioner van Velsor's suggestion and all of the other comments that we've heard. It would be a best efforts, and then we're

going to move forward with them because we definitely have to have another draft at the next meeting, kick that around and move it on from there because this has to be done by the end of the year.

DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: It has to be done sooner than that. The key on this one, quite frankly, Keaton, I'll put you on the hot seat, and Mike a little bit, which is Keaton just let us know it will be a month request. So we're going to need to go back and then figure out what exactly it is that we're looking for, and then that request will be a month. We're due to come back to you, so we are at mid July. So I just want to keep an eye on the time frame and encourage the cooperation of Forest Service and BLM, please, in helping us gather some of the data that we may need to capture.

CHAIR WILLARD: As long as we are clear that Commission's direction to you is to do the best job we can, but we've got to get it done. We're all on the same page there? Any thoughts on that?

CHIEF JENKINS: Just one clarification from the public comments. Mr. Brazil had asked about the apparent disparity between the OHV Trust Fund's income history and then the projected income, and the key there is history versus projected. So if you look at

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- 1 the Governor's budget that came out this year, they 2 always include three years in the budget. The third 3 year back is the only one that's real numbers. other two are projections. So what that is 4 5 demonstrating is that for fiscal year '08/'09, that's the first year in the current Governor's budget that we 6 have actual numbers. And actual numbers for that year 7 8 are \$121 million that shows in the graph. The other 9 chart is a projected income for '10/'11, and that 10 projected income is much lower. They haven't really 11 adjusted based on, well, it looks like we're receiving 12 more money than they had projected and so the 13 projections haven't been changed yet. So that's that 14 disparity. One is an actual history. Those numbers
- 17 CHAIR WILLARD: Okay. Any other comments from 18 Division staff?
 - OHV STAFF LATHAM: Thank you very much for the comments and for the input from the public.

come out of the Governor's budgets, that's where we get

- CHAIR WILLARD: All right. Well, good, I think we made it. Commissioners, if no one has any other final comments, I'm going to call for a motion to adjourn.
- COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: I do have a comment.

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            I would just respectfully request that we have
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     some consideration for possibly changing the dates for
     the next meeting it. I'm amenable to either one, but
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     as stated, what, two or three meetings ago when we set
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     the schedule, that particular date was one I would not
     be able to make. And with the limited fact that we're
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     down one commissioner, if we could make that work, it
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     would be great.
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            CHAIR WILLARD: Deputy Director, do you want to
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     handle that, do you want to try to handle that
     off-line?
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            DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: I think we will need to
     handle it off-line, only in the sense that I don't have
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     the calendars with me right now for July. Off-line, if
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     we could please.
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            CHAIR WILLARD: Commissioner Franklin, duly
     noted.
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            COMMISSIONER SLAVIK: If we're talking about
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     that, I can't go earlier. I can go later.
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            DEPT. DIRECTOR GREENE: We'll coordinate with
     all of you.
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            COMMISSIONER LUEDER: Motion to adjourn.
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            COMMISSIONER FRANKLIN: Second.
            CHAIR WILLARD: All those in favor?
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            (Commissioners simultaneously voted.)
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(Meeting adjourned at 5:05 p.m.)
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